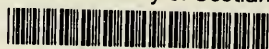




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AN

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL

ACCOUNT

OF

**The Clan Maclean,**

FROM ITS FIRST SETTLEMENT

AT

*CASTLE DUART, IN THE ISLE OF MULL,*

TO THE PRESENT PERIOD.

---

BY A SENEACHIE.

---

“ Dreum Rioghail do’ Chiosnuicht nach strìochdeadh do Shluaigh.”

---

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## PREFATORY ADDRESS.

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### TO THE CLAN MACLEAN.

IT was not to gratify any ambitious vanity of my own that I assumed the honourable character of “Seneachie” to your ancient Clan, and in that capacity embarked in the present undertaking; — the suggestion upon which I assumed it was as accidental as the encouragement to persevere in it was liberal; and I will here confess that it is not very probable that you would have had the opportunity of censuring my temerity or criticising my humble efforts as an historian, had it not been for the liberality of one who, notwithstanding the inefficiency of the individual patronised by him, is entitled to the thanks of all Macleans; and as I am engaged in the endeavour faithfully to record the honorable and generous deeds of the name, it is my pleasing duty to state that to Charles Hope Maclean, seventh son of Alexander thirteenth Laird of Ardgour, the clan are indebted for their first printed history.

It is particularly gratifying to have to acknowledge the assistance of a lady, more especially of one who in affording assistance is at the same time able to instruct. I cannot avoid to mention that I am under much obligation to Mrs. General Skinner, whose intelligence and intimate acquaintance with the history of her forefathers enabled me to clear many points which appeared doubtful. I have also to acknowledge our obligation generally, and my own gratitude in particular, to the following distinguished names for the countenance given to me, and the encouragement afforded at the threshold of my undertaking. It is gratifying to find that the name of Maclean, once the dread of its enemies and the pride of its clan, can still shew in the records of its race men, who have done honor, not only to the name they bear, but to every cause in which the interests of their King and country required their services and aid :

Bha iad avn-'n uair aun 'an 'duileachdman nach  
 buineadh iad don pharsti  
 Ach n'uir thuiar ed mios is criodeas sa chriodeadh  
 nach diauneadh iad faillaiu  
 'Siad bu Shesaidh air a n'onair thug riambh Launn  
 Solluist a Scabbairsd.

It is with pleasure I have to acknowledge my

obligations to your Chief, Sir Fitzroy Maclean Bart.; to Generals Sir Hector and Sir John Maclean; to Colonel Sir Archibald MacLaine; names known to fame, and whose deeds in arms other and more able pens have recorded with pride. To these it affords me sincere pleasure indeed to be able to add the name of another distinguished individual, who, not being by name a Maclean, is the more entitled to our gratitude: from no one did I meet with a more ardent desire to encourage my humble efforts than from the amiable Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, the Hon. Sir James Allan Park; a grandson, however, of a Maclean of Torloisk. I have also to acknowledge my obligations to Archibald Maclean, Esq., of the Navy Pension Office, as well as to Allan Maclean, Esq., of the Customs Department, London, for much valuable information submitted to my notice in manuscripts and letters in their possession. I have likewise to own my obligations to John George Maclean, Esq., merchant in London, for the handsome manner in which he submitted to my inspection some interesting manuscripts in his father's family. I had in fact met with so much kind encouragement, on my intention to publish a history of the name being announced, that I find

it a difficulty to distinguish to whom I am most obliged.

Thus encouraged, it was impossible not to be inspired with some hope that I might succeed in gratifying a wish which I had for many years at heart, that of seeing a printed record of a name which, though even yet maintaining its ancient standing in the persons of many distinguished individuals bearing it, was at one time one of the most powerful in the land.

The house of Maclean, for independence of bearing and for disinterested loyalty, held for many centuries a conspicuous place in the history of Scotland; but it had for ages to contend with a family equally powerful and far more cunning: the House of Argyle was its avowed, its hereditary enemy, and the descendants of *Colin Dhu of Lochow* had accomplished by treachery what they never could have achieved by the sword, — the downfall of their rival. This object was accomplished more particularly by that ungrateful traitor to his sovereign, Archibald Marquis of Argyle, the covenanted leaguer of the usurper of his Prince's throne. In the rebellion of Oliver Cromwell, hatched in the kennels of democracy, the cunning Campbell is ever found the *calculating* and the pliant

slave of the prevailing side, while the noble Maclean, disdaining to measure self-interest with his loyalty to his Sovereign, continued, at the risk of life and fortune, the faithful supporter of the throne. The sacrifices made by Maclean in the support of his clan in arms, at his own expense, in the service of his king, afforded Argyle, aided as he was by his brother traitor of England, an opportunity not to be neglected by one so crafty, to embarrass the Lord of Duart in his wily purpose; and although the blood of "Gillespie Dubh," shed on the scaffold, made some atonement for his numerous treacheries, and

"May such purple tears be always shed  
From those who wish the downfall of our house,"

he had in his lifetime done enough to enable his heirs to accomplish what he so ardently sought, the ruin of the noble house of Maclean.

Notwithstanding his previous sufferings on behalf of the unhappy Stewarts, Sir John Maclean of Duart and Morvern joined the Viscount Dundee at Killichrankie, on which occasion his approach to the field of battle at the head of his warlike followers is thus described by an accomplished writer of his day, Phillips of Amriscloss.







the support of the Sovereign to whom alone he swore allegiance. The battle of Killichrankie, though victory favoured the side on which the Chief of Duart fought, consummated to their hearts content the sinister wishes of the vultures of Argyle ; it sent the dreaded leader of the Macleans into exile, and his extensive property helped in the manufacture of a ducal coronet for the chief of the Campbells. That the estates of Duart (at least a considerable portion of them) are now the property of a nobleman of acknowledged worth and liberality as a landlord affords but a very doubtful cause of gratification to a Maclean ; to me at least no alleged worth in any possessor inheriting them by virtue of his descent from *Gillespie Dubh* can ever afford but very little gratification, while I have before me such confirmation of the rascality whereby he worked out his pretended claim to the lands of the chief ; but the wily doings of the two *decapitated* Campbells will be more particularly explained in another place.

It has already been observed that it was not to gratify any ambitious notion of my own that I engaged in the compilation of an historical account of the name ; I was too kindly encouraged to the task to decline making an effort,

particularly on a subject which from my earliest years I had so much at heart. Yes, ever since reason dawned upon me it has been my most ardent wish to see a printed record of the noble deeds of your ancestors, and have only waited from year to year in the hope to see some more competent hand engaged in the duty; but having now delayed so long, and fearing that the present generation might pass away, and that my own race might run without seeing my wishes gratified, I could not avoid yielding to the suggestion of one by whom I had been most kindly as well as most liberally encouraged, and I at length resolved on committing myself to the undertaking; an incompetent but a very enthusiastic instrument. If, however, I cannot boast of talent, I can boast of a sincere devotion to the subject, for never yet did a writer take pen in hand with a more ardent desire to render his labours acceptable; and my hopes are sanguine that I shall herein succeed, because the sources whence I have obtained the subject-matter of the following pages may be depended upon as authentic. This, to the Clan at least, must render this little volume acceptable; and if they find that I am not greatly versed in the set phrases of the accomplished historian I shall at

all events endeavour to avoid the accusation of having made statements in which I am not borne out by facts, or of having borrowed embellishing matter merely "that the tale may tell well." My only ambition certainly is that this little work may prove in detail to be a statement of facts, and, however commonplace the phraseology, that it may serve in some future time as the groundwork of a more refined history of the Clan Maclean. For this reason alone, even did no other exist, it would behove me to guard against dealing in theories, or yielding to opinions of my own, where a doubtful or a disputed point offers me no satisfactory data whereupon to decide; and however anxious I am to throw all the light in my power upon such disputed points in the genealogy, I fear any opinion I might express upon them would lead to no conclusion more satisfactory than my readers may already be in possession of.

One of the points alluded to, and upon which I shall be expected to say something, is the origin of the name and race: on the subject of the origin of the name there can be little difficulty in coming to a conclusion; but on that of the race, let us at once say that it is, like others of the human creation, descended from

Adam by his heir and representative Noah, and in a direct line through the Flood. Any one anxious to prove an ancient origin need go no farther ; but as an ancient enough race can be shewn without going quite so far back, I shall restrict myself to times of which the records in my possession enable me to speak with certainty : this subject, however, will be disposed of in its proper place.

Another subject upon which I know my readers will expect me to bestow some little attention, is the right of chieftainship ; and on this subject I need not leave any one in doubt, as our genealogy is sufficiently decisive upon that point, and to it I beg to refer any one still sceptical. The amiable Mr. Donald Gregory, notwithstanding his possession of a talent for research with which few can presume to compete, has left this particular point in a greater state of uncertainty than I should have expected after the voluminous means of information to which he had access. I cannot for a moment suppose that an enlightened mind like Mr. Gregory's could be influenced by a desire to flatter one living branch of the name more than another ; I must rather conclude that he had seen evidence (and he says so) sufficient to warrant the conclu-

sion he had come to in favour of the claim to seniority set up by the house of Coll. Whence Mr. Gregory derived the information warranting the strong opinion given by him in favour of the Coll branch I am not able to say ; it cannot be from the genealogy of the house itself, for I have examined four different versions, and I find them all opposed to the opinion ; it cannot be from that of the house of Maclean generally, for every manuscript I have seen repudiates such a conclusion. The genealogy of three different houses may be referred to to set the point at rest, that of Duart, Coll, and Barra. For explanation I shall give the particulars of the paragraph in the genealogy having reference to this subject : Lachlan *Bronneach* of Duart, Chief of Maclean, was twice married, *first* to Lady Margaret, daughter of Alexander Stewart Earl of Marr, by whom he had Lachlan Oíg, who succeeded him. His *second* wife was Finovola, daughter of William Macleod of Harris, by whom he had two sons ; *first*, Neil, of whom the families of Lehire and Ross are descended ; and *next*, John, surnamed Garve, the *founder* of the house of Coll. After the death of Lachlan Bronneach, his widow, *the mother of Neil of Lehire and John Garve, married Macneil of Barra*, and from her

also is descended the present proprietor of that island. This statement needs no comment, it is clear as the noon day. Will the highly-esteemed Macleans of Coll cavil at this point any further? If they will, how can they reconcile these two facts: Lachlan Bronneach was twice married, which they admit; Finovola of Harris, the mother of John Garve, was a second time married, and to Macneil of Barra; this they also admit. Now, I always understood that the claim of the house of Coll to seniority was founded on some tradition alleging Harris's daughter to have been Lachlan Bronneach's *first* wife. If she was so, how became she the wife of Barra? The inference suggested by maintaining this position will not, I am sure, for a moment be entertained by the very respectable family of Coll. For my own part, feeling as I do equally interested, I must at once, out of justice to our forefathers, set the matter to right; but as it is not on any opinion of my own I wish the decision to rest I shall give it in the words of the Seneachie of that age:—"John Garbh, so called from his gigantic stature and strength, was the *second* son of Lauchluin Bronneach, Chief of the Macleans, and of Fionovola, daughter of Macleoid of Herriss, Lauchlin Bronneach's *second* lady.



“ John Garbh married Isobelle, daughter of  
 “ Fraser of Lovett, and got from Mac Dhonnal  
 “ a charter of the twenty-pound lands of Col  
 “ and the eighteen-merk land of Cuinnish in  
 “ Mull.”—(*Vide Genealogy of the House of Coll.*)

Having thus disposed of the title of seniority claimed by the house of Coll, I shall next proceed to say a few words on the assumed right of another aspirant, the house of Lochbuy. The Lochbuy Macleans certainly always ranked in influence and power next to the Duart race, but the claim they have set up to the right of seniority, though with somewhat more plausible appearance than the family of Coll, is nevertheless equally futile. *Their* claim is founded on a *supposition* that Eachuinn or Hector Reganeach, the founder of their house, was the eldest son of Ian Dubh (Black John) Macghillean of Duart, but that Lachlan Lubneach, a younger son, had usurped the right of chieftainship, and illegally seized upon the patrimonial seat and estates. Now, from the harmony which appears to have existed between the two brothers Lachlan Lubaneach and Eachuin Reganeach, in their various feuds with other clans, there does not appear the smallest reason for supposing that such an injury as that of deprivation of birthright had been

committed by the one brother against the other ; it appears, on the contrary, that they lived on very brotherly terms, and always went hand in hand in avenging their individual or mutual wrongs. The genealogy distinctly states, that Lauchlan Lubaneach was the eldest brother ; and in fact there is reason for believing he was so, from the lead he took in any matters in which he or his brother were concerned. When Lachlan had obtained for himself in marriage the Lord of the Isles' daughter, he made it one of his conditions of perpetual amity with the insular prince that he should use his good offices with Macleod of Harris to obtain for his brother Hector a daughter of that chief. From the inference to be drawn from these facts I think my clansmen will not accuse me of arrogating to myself a greater degree of judgment than is warranted, if in recording facts against traditional tales, — a probable truth against a mere supposition, — I come to the conclusion that Lachlan Lubaneach was undoubtedly the eldest brother, and that the title to seniority claimed by the Lochbuy house is not a whit more tenable than that of the now suppressed claim of Coll.

The question which the facts now related must naturally suggest to such of my readers



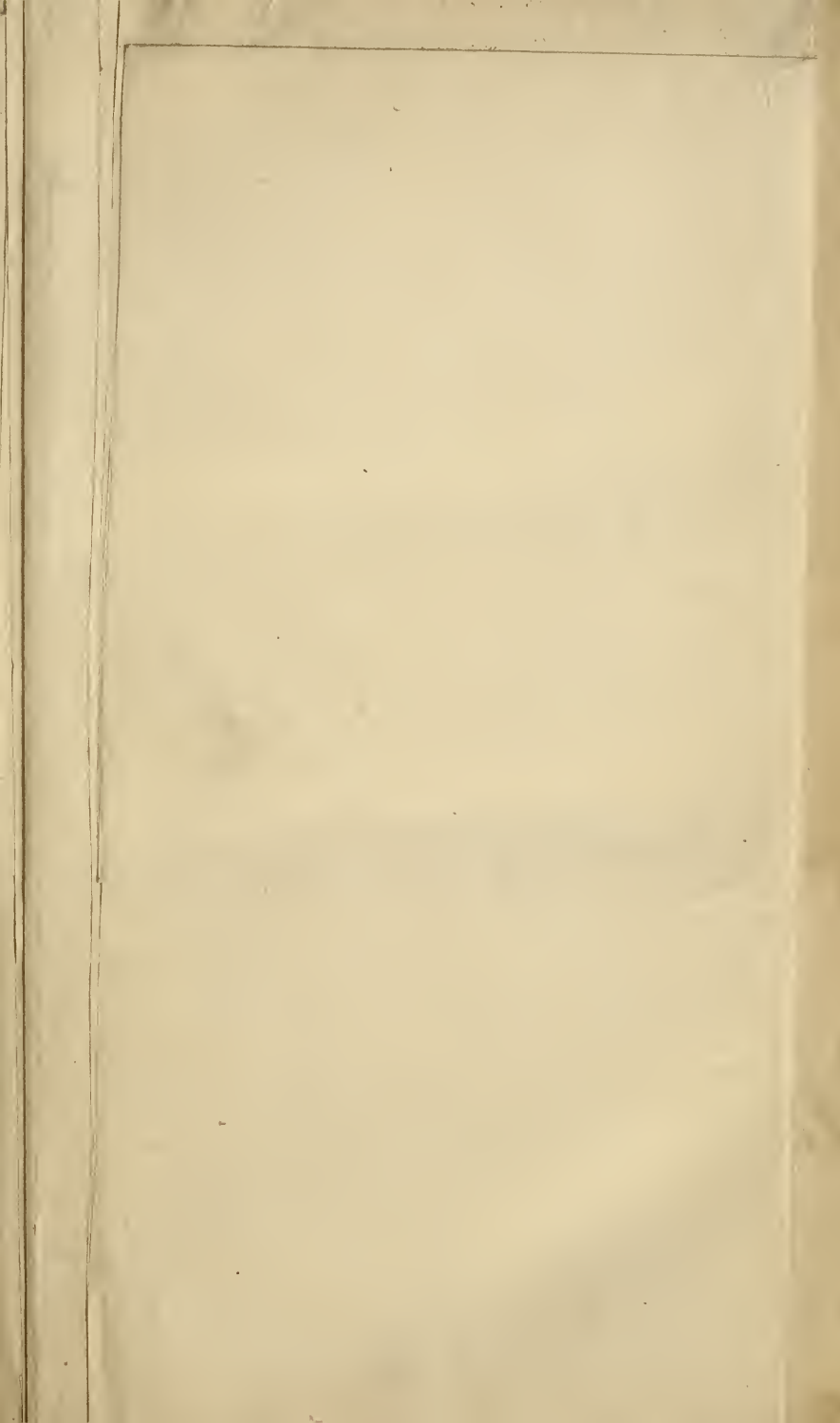
as may not already be acquainted with the subject will be, "Who now is the representative of our noble race of chieftains?" Of course the latest cadet of the house of Duart, the nearest in kindred to the last of Duart's chiefs, — and that is Sir Fitzroy Jeffray Grafton Maclean, *Bart.*, great grandson of Hector Oíg son of Donald first Maclean of Brolas; and his right to the once enviable title of Chief of Maclean is too indisputable to admit of doubt or cavil. His inheritance of the baronetcy of Morvern confirms it; but a more convincing proof, the records of our race, as may be seen by reference to the genealogy of the Duart line and that of the house of Brolas, distinctly award it to him.

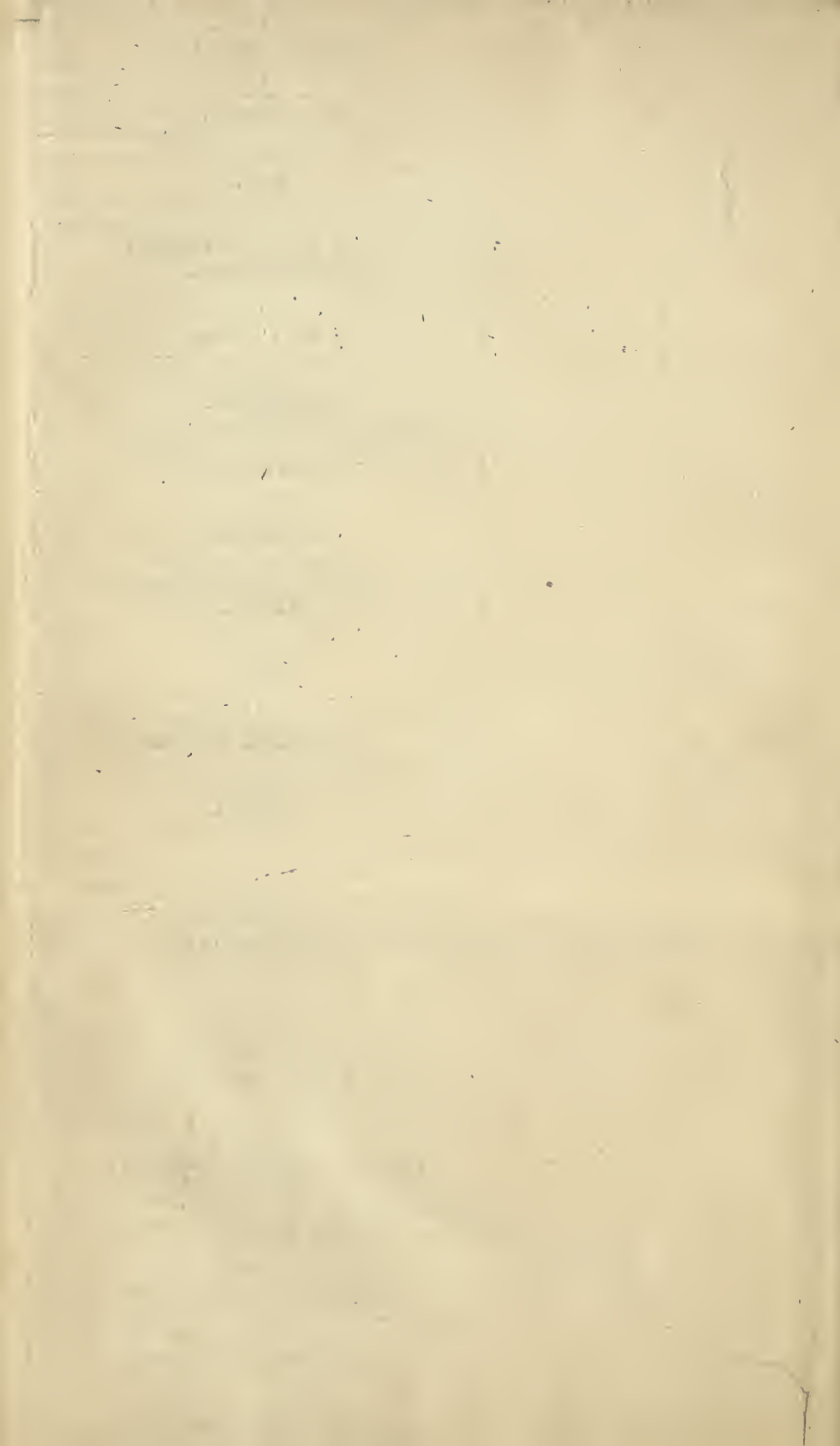
The next claimant in right of precedence is John Adolphus Count Maclean of Sweden, in failure of whom the title would devolve upon the descendants male of Lachlan Oíg, first Maclean of Torloisk; but as the genealogical account will point out the place of the respective branches in the order of precedence, to it I beg to refer.

Having now stated the motives by which I was induced to embark in the present undertaking, and having hinted at some and explained others of the subjects upon which it is my purpose in

the following pages briefly to dwell, it remains for me to express my hope, that in criticising such defects as may be met with, my readers will treat with a lenient hand the humble efforts of their

“ SENEACHIE.”





## HISTORICAL NOTICES.

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### CHAP. I.

Origin of the race.—Gillean the founder of the name.—Calain of Kintail brother to Gillean.—Defects of the ancient Seneachies.—Gillise Macgillean joins Alexander III. against Haco, at Largs.—The Macleans attach themselves to the interests of Macdonald of the Isles.—Lachlan Lubaneach and Hector Reganeach.—Charles of Achat, son of Hector Reganeach, founder of the Macleans of Urquhart.—Lachlan Lubaneach makes the Lord of the Isles prisoner; demands and obtains his daughter in marriage, with a considerable dowry.—Hector Rufus Bellicosus, chief of Maclean; his warlike character; falls at Harlaw.—Lachlan Bronneach, of Duart, and Donald Balloch defeat the King's forces at the battle of Inverlochy.—Consequent measures against the chief of Maclean.—Donald, son of Lachlan Bronneach, encouraged by the Lord of the Isles, kills the chief of Mac-master, obtains his lands, and founds the house of Ardgour.—Neil, or Niall, founder of the houses of Lehire and Ross.—John Garve a younger son of Lachlan Bronneach, and founder of the house of Coll.

IT was the custom of feudal times for every house of distinction to have its seneachie (historian or genealogist). The chiefs of the house of Maclean had theirs, but either from indolence or indifference, or, perhaps from a cause less

culpable, incompetency, the seneachies of the more remote periods have left so little on record that any one undertaking to write a history founded on the materials which they have afforded must find himself under considerable disadvantage; and this disadvantage is particularly felt by the writer of these pages in his purpose to trace with accuracy the origin of his race.

Various origins have been assigned to the house of Maclean, but certainly the most probable (and in truth the only probable one I have heard offered) is that assigned to it by Doctor John Beaton, the last seneachie of the family, who is confirmed in most particulars by Doctor Kennedy, in his *Dissertation on the Royal Line of the Stuarts*. Both agree in tracing the descent in regular order from Aonaghus Turmhi Teamhrach\*, a powerful monarch of Ireland, to Fergus I., King of Scotland; and from Fergus to Gillean of Duart, the founder of the name, the lineal descent is thus given :

Fergus Abhra, *Righ Allabinn* (King of Scotland),  
had a son named Lachinni Mór.

Lachinni Mór was father of Murruchi,

Murruchi was father of Eachie,

Eachie father of Neachdin,

Neachdin the father of Fergus.

\* *Vide* Genealogical Account; Duart race.

Fergus had a son named Hiaré,  
 Hiaré was father of Saund-huil Scannie,  
 Saund-huil Scannie the father of Cruinné,  
 Cruinné father of Ceallie,  
 Ceallie the father of Counhdulli,  
 Counhdulli father of Niall,  
 Niall the father of Rath, and  
 Rath father of GILLEAN,

called "*Gilleain na Tuaidh\**," (Gillean of the battle-axe,) from his carrying, as his ordinary weapon and constant companion, a battle-axe; and from him the Mac Gilleans, abbreviated Mac'leans (or sons of Gillean), have derived their name. The preceding record, from Fergus to Gillean, exhibits a regular lineage, confuting all theory, and at once throwing aside the traditional nonsense about the founder of the house of Maclean being a son of a Fitzgerald, an Earl of

\* The following anecdote, related of *Gilleain na Tuaidh*, probably accounts for the origin of our crest: a battle-axe surrounded by a laurel branch. He was on some occasion engaged, with other lovers of the chase, in a stag-hunt on the mountain of Bein'tshealá, and having wandered from the rest of the party in pursuit of game, the mountain became suddenly covered with a heavy mist, and he lost his way. For three days he wandered about, unable to recover his route, and on the fourth, exhausted by fatigue, he entered a cranberry bush, where, fixing the handle of his battle-axe in the earth, he laid himself down. On the evening of the same day his friends discovered the head of the battle-axe above the bush, and found its owner, with his arm round the handle, stretched, in a state of insensibility, on the ground.



Kildare, for which there appears not the least shadow of foundation; in fact, from various sources Gillean can be proved to have been in his grave long before such a title as Earl of Kildare was known, and near two hundred years before the *name of Fitzgerald* existed.

Rath, the father of Gillean, had another son, of whom mention is made in the Duart manuscripts; Calain, or Colin, (in one or two places called Calain Mac-Rath,) who obtained lands in Kintail, and became the founder of two names there; that of Mackenzies, descended from Kenneth, his eldest son, and Mac Rathes or M'Ras, of whom a younger son was the progenitor.

Various ancient records, as well as the best authenticated traditions, give the house of Maclean the origin now assigned; and it is deemed quite unnecessary to enter into argument for the purpose of confuting the many absurdities extant, both written and oral, on the subject; I may think it sufficient to add, that I never knew any origin imputed to the race, except the one now given, but what confuted itself. Little else, however, than a bare catalogue of names, in succession from father to son, had been afforded by the seneachies of the house at any time; it appears to have sufficed those good easy appendages to a feudal baron's court if they recorded that *Lachluinn* begat *Eachuinn*; that *Eachuinn*

had grown up, in point of daring and muscular strength, the model of his warlike father; that by some bold exploit against a neighbouring chief he proved himself “worthy to be called his father’s son;” that he married some powerful baron’s daughter to extend his influence and strengthen his hands; that he left a son and heir; and that he at last fell, gloriously fighting an enemy, *somewhere*, after having dispatched, with his own hand, two or three dozen or so of his enemies; the bard sung his *Marbh-Rann* (death dirge); the seneachie recorded the facts, and completed his labours by adding, finally, that Eachuinn Mór na’n Cath (Great Hector of the battles) was carried to I-Colum-Kill, and buried there. This was enough for the unsophisticated seneachie of ancient days; no notion of dwelling upon the mental qualifications of his patron entered his thoughts: if his chief was “brave, bold, and resolute;” if his sword “glanced from the scabbard with the quickness of the lightning round the summit of Bein-Mór,” to resent every real or imaginary wrong; these constituted the only praiseworthy qualities in the estimation of the glory-loving seneachie; all gifts else were deemed of very minor consideration.

It is, however, fortunate for our purpose that the name of Maclean had met with honourable mention from other hands: the name belonged to history generally, and it had from age

to age due notice in the records of the country ; it began first to be known as a leading name in the thirteenth century ; and we find in 1263 Gillise Machd-ghillean (Gillise Maclean) of Duart heading his followers at the battle of Largs, and contributing to the victory gained by Alexander III. over Haco of Norway at that place. For a couple of centuries subsequently the chiefs of Maclean, by reason of marriage alliances, as well as from political views, appear to have identified themselves with the interests of Macdonald of the Isles ; and such was their standing amongst the barons of the Hebridian Prince's court, that the Lords of Duart held for ages by hereditary right and by general consent the honors of *Ceavn-Britheambh na Moid* (chief judge of council) in peace, and lieutenant-general in war, honors of which it would appear they always proved themselves eminently worthy.

The first close alliance of which any historical notice exists, between the Lords of the Isles and the chiefs of Duart, is the marriage of Lachlan Lubaneach with Lady Margaret, daughter of John *Rex Hebudum*, by the Princess Margaret, daughter of Robert II. King of Scotland. The manner in which the young chief of Maclean secured to himself the daughter of the proud potentate of the Isles is characteristic of the times ; it also shows the power possessed by the Lord of Duart at that remote period. It would

appear that an ascendant influence had somehow or other been obtained by the chief of Maclean (Lachlan Lubaneach) at the court of the Lord of the Isles, which gave rise to a considerable deal of discontent amongst the other courtiers; the most inveterate of whom was the master of the household, the chief of Mackinnon, who, on the occasion of a stag hunt to which Maclean and his brother Eachuinn, or Hector Reganeach of Lochbuy, had been invited, plotted with others to have them cut off. The brothers being apprised of the design, the intentions of Mackinnon were frustrated. After the chace was over the Lord of the Isles embarked in his biorlinn (yacht) for his castle of Ardtornish in Morvern, but some little matters detained his master of the household for an hour or two behind him. In the meantime Maclean and his brother mustered a few followers, and determined on punishing Mackinnon for his contemplated treachery; they overtook him as he was entering his galley, and there dispatched him; they instantly disarmed his party, and, manning his galley with their own men, followed in pursuit of Macdonald himself, with whom they made up within a few miles of Ardtornish, captured his vessel, and carried him prisoner to I-Colum-Kill; where they forced him, sitting on a certain stone (called the Black Rock of Iona) held sacred in those days for purposes of the kind, to vow indemnity, not

only for the violence done against his own person, but for the death of Mackinnon. Lachlan moreover demanded, as a condition of future friendship, that his powerful (but now humbled) captive should there swear his consent to bestow on himself the hand of the lady Margaret, his daughter, and that he should also use his influence with Macleod of Lewis to obtain the hand of a daughter of that chief for his brother Hector; to all which the mighty Lord of the Isles found himself obliged to consent. But the bold and imperious Maclean had not yet done: "I shall have your daughter," said he, "yet it is but meet you should give her a dowry." "Speak out, and let me hear the final of your demands," exclaimed Macdonald. "Earnisceir le Cuid Eleinain," (Enisker\* with its isles,) replied Lachlan. This was conceded to him, as well as "the next post of honour in peace and war," which he likewise demanded. Thus was established a powerful union in the Isles, which in some years afterwards, as will be hereafter shown, proved a source of serious annoyance even to the very throne of the kingdom itself.

\* To account for the pre-eminence thus given to the small but towering rock of Enisker, it may be necessary to mention that it occupies a central position in the sea, and commands an extensive view of the large isles by which it is surrounded; apt to suggest the idea of a monarch sitting on his throne, ready to exclaim in the fulness of his pride, "I am lord of all I view."



Numerous are the traditional tales related, to this day, in the place of their nativity, of Lachlan Lubaneach and Hector Reganeach, two affectionate brothers, faithful in their friendships, fearful in their resentments. Their desperate feuds with the Clan-Dugall of Lorn and Clan-Chameron of Lochaber are subjects still familiar in Mull, and of which I would speak did space allow me. Of the brothers, Lachlan was unquestionably the eldest, although the point has been a matter of unaccountable dispute with some Macleans; he was certainly the most restless and cunning, as his surname of *Lubaneach* indicates. Hector *Reganeach*, though the constant and faithful supporter of his brother's views, was nevertheless a man of more conciliating ways. Their father, Ian Dubh of Duart, had conferred on Hector as his inheritance the lands of Lochbuy, in Mull; and the affection and powerful aid of his brother Lachlan had secured him additional possessions in Lochaber and other places. Hector Reganeach was the founder of the highly respectable house of Lochbuy, and that of Urquhart, in Inverness, a powerful branch for many centuries. Charles Maclean of Achat, progenitor of the Macleans of Urquhart, was second son of Hector Reganeach; he had a charter of some lands in Glen-Urquhart and Strathglass from James II.; was knighted by that monarch, and made lord paramount of the town of Inverness,

with certain privileges; one of which was the right of raising one hundred armed men for the service of his sovereign. It may well be matter of pride with the descendants of Sir Charles of Achat that they can boast of a personal representative to their gallant ancestor, in one than whom no Maclean living can show the character of the amiable and enlightened man and the brave soldier more conspicuously. The knight himself, could he have foreseen the day, would have reason to be proud of such a descendant as General Sir John Maclean, K.C.B., whose name I feel myself justified in sending to posterity as one who in the laurels his bravery won for himself has also conferred infinite honor on the name of Maclean. The house itself is now represented in the direct line by William Maclean, Esq., of Dochgarroch near Inverness.

Lachlan Lubaneach of Duart died at an advanced age, and his successor, *Eachuinn Ruadh-na'n Cath* (Hector Rufus Bellicosus), was indeed, according to the expression of the seneachies, "a man worthy to be called his father's son." In early youth he distinguished himself in many daring exploits, and was esteemed one of the most accomplished knights, or, in homelier terms, one of the best swordsmen of his age. Mention is made of an expedition, of which he was the leader, from the Isles, against the English power in Ireland, "in which he defeated the king of



England's deputy at sea ; landed and carried fire and sword into the country ; committed terrible ravages ; destroyed many of his enemies, and burnt their houses." It is evident that the learned *Hollinshed* alludes to this expedition of Hector Roy's in his "Chronicles of Ireland," when he states, that "in y<sup>e</sup> yeare 1400 at Whitsuntyde, " in y<sup>e</sup> first yeare of Henry IV., y<sup>e</sup> Constable of "Dublinn, and diverse otheris at Stanford in "Ulster, fought by sea withe y<sup>e</sup> Scottish, where "manye Englishmen were slaine and drowned." The fame of Hector Roy as a swordsman brought many knights of celebrity from distant quarters to measure weapons with him. Of one of these, a renowned knight of Norway, a green mound and cairn on the sea-shore, at a place called Salen in Mull, shows the fate : the Lord of Duart accepted his challenge, met him on the spot, fought and killed him, and had him buried there. His marriage to a daughter of the Earl of Douglas greatly enlarged his influence ; and that nobleman made many overtures to induce Hector to withdraw himself from his dangerous connexion with his uncle Donald, Lord of the Isles and Earl of Ross, now on the brink of open war, if not with the government of the country, at least with him who then held the sovereign power,—Murdoch Duke of Albany, regent of the kingdom.

The rupture with the regent originated in the oft-related dispute between him and Mac-

*mother?*  
donald on the subject of the earldom of Ross, which Donald claimed in right of his wife Mary Leslie, heiress of Ross; and the occasion promised too glorious a field for the genius of the warlike Lord of Duart to admit of his listening to any overture which would deprive him of a conspicuous share in the contest; besides, his being the hereditary lieutenant-general of the Isles gave his uncle a claim to his support, which on so important an occasion as the approaching contest he was not likely to waive. The whole array of the Isles, consisting of ten thousand warriors, was mustered for the approaching conflict; and Donald of the Isles (Earl of Ross), with the chief of Duart as his lieutenant, took the field at its head. The insular prince scoured the country eastward before him, and proceeded onwards, contemplating an attack by surprise upon Aberdeen, in which the head quarters of the regent's forces under the immediate command of the Earl of Marr then lay; but being anticipated by the enemy, who concentrated himself a few miles in advance of Aberdeen in Macdonald's route, the celebrated battle of Harlaw was fought, at the village of that name, about Whitsuntide in the year 1411.

In this battle the renowned chief of Maclean performed prodigies of valour; his massive sword, wielded by an arm already known for deeds of death, laid prostrate every foe it encountered;

the battle raged amid the most dreadful havoc and carnage on both sides. In the after part of the day, while victory yet weighed the balance with an even hand for either side, the Lord of Duart met an adversary worthy his sanguinary claymore, Sir Alexander Irvine of Drum, of whose prowess he had often heard. They were guided to one another by the armorial bearings on their shields.\* “Ha! chief of Duart, follower of a rebel vassal, have I at length the satisfaction to see thee within reach of my sword’s point,” exclaimed the knight of Drum.—“Time-serving slave,” replied Maclean, “thou hast, if it be satisfaction to thee; and if my steel be as keen as my appetite for life of thine thou shalt not have time to repeat thy taunt.” The result was not of long duration, for such was the fury with which the heroic rivals fought that they fell dead foot to foot on the field, ere a friend had time to aid either. Thus fell “Eachuinn Ruadh na ’n Cath,” in a way we may conclude the most congenial to such a spirit,

“With his back to the field, and his feet to the foe.”

The traditions of his country speak much of him to the present day; many anecdotes nurtured by an affectionate feeling for his memory are yet told of him; for it would appear that Hector

\* Sir George Mackenzie’s Heraldry.

Rufus of Duart was as good as he was brave. His remains were carried from the field of battle by the two subordinate clans of M'Innes and M'Ilvurrich, and conveyed to Iona, where he was interred.

The anniversary of the battle of Harlaw was for many generations observed by the houses of Duart and Drum; and on such occasions an exchange of swords took place between the respective successors of Maclean and Irvine, as a token of respect to the memory of their brave ancestors, and as a bond of perpetual friendship between themselves.\*

It is a matter of doubt with all historians to the present day which side could claim a victory at Harlaw; it appears decidedly to have been a drawn battle. Many valiant knights and gentlemen fell on both sides, and the loss in other respects appears to have been equal; the night alone separated the combatants, and neither party, as if afraid the one of the other, seemed disposed to renew hostilities. It is true, however, that the Lord of the Isles kept possession of the earldom of Ross, and maintained his right, which after his death was conceded to his son Alexander by King James I.

Eachuinn Ruadh's son and successor, Lachlan Bronneach, if possessing any thing of the warlike

\* James Major, lib. vi. anno 1411.

qualities of his father, does not appear to have met with due notice at the hands of the seneachies ; the only record I find of him as a warrior is in 1431, when in conjunction with Donald Balloch, a cousin to the Lord of the Isles, he fought the battle of Inverlochy against the royal forces occupying Lochaber, under the command of the Earls of Marr and Caithness, to overawe the island chiefs ; these were defeated with prodigious slaughter, the Earl of Caithness being killed, and Marr so severely wounded that he narrowly escaped being made prisoner.

The result of the battle, however, roused the government to the adoption of measures calculated to keep the chief of Duart and his followers in quietness. The king appeared in person at the castle of Dunstaffnage in Lorn, where he summoned Maclean and other chiefs to appear before him, took security for their loyal behaviour, and threatened them with the whole vengeance of his authority in case of future misconduct.

Although the greater chiefs were thus awed into submission to the authority of the crown, the smaller ones carried on feuds among themselves, which however do not appear to have been regarded as of sufficient importance to have demanded the interference of the government. Donald, one of the sons of Lachlan Bronneach, possessing, as it would seem, a considerable share of the daring spirit of his grandfather Hector



Roy of the Battles, was determined, though his father was bound to submission, to show that he was not; and as a preliminary to some daring exploit "for the honour of the name," preliminaries of the kind being commonly resorted to as the presage to some contemplated "break out," he, with consent of his father, armed a number of followers, crossed over to Macdonald's castle of Ardtornish, and demanded of the mighty chief of the Isles an inheritance.

The great Macdonald, either admiring the gallantry of the young Maclean, or not willing to fall out with him, answered him, "Falbh! nach leum thu 'n garreadh far is ioshlae." (Off! canst thou leap the fence where 'tis lowest.) Maclean immediately comprehending that the hint applied to Mac-Master, chieftain of Ardgour, who did not at the time stand high in the good graces of the imperious lord, started off to Kingerloch, where arming an additional number of men, he proceeded to Ardgour, attacked and routed the M'Masters, pursued their chief to the Corran ferry, where he was overtaken in a parley with one of his boatmen in the attempt to escape: he was instantly dispatched and his only son with him. The boatman, with a view to ingratiate himself with Maclean, related how he retarded the progress of his late master in his purpose to escape, by starting difficulties in venturing across the Corran, the day being rather

stormy. “Thou art a faithful hind truly,” sarcastically replied Donald, “and ’tis but meet that so trustworthy a vassal should follow his chief,” and uplifting his battle-axe, yet reeking with the blood of Mac-Master, he swept the treacherous servant’s head off at one blow.

The lands of Ardgour were immediately confirmed by charter from the Lord of the Isles to young Maclean, and the same charter was afterwards ratified by King James I. Thus “gallantly,” as my friends the seneachies have it, were acquired the estates of Ardgour, which have passed now for centuries in regular order, from Donald the first possessor through a succession of truly honourable descendants, to the present esteemed laird.

Neil or Niall, another son of Lachlan, who appears to have been of a less turbulent nature than his brother, had from his father a grant of the lands of Lehire in Mull. His descendants, particularly in the Ross branch, *Sliochd a Chlaimbh Iaruin* (the race of the Iron Sword) were at one time both powerful and respectable, though the senior line was early cut off by the murderous hand of the celebrated *Allein na Sop*, who killed Neil, third laird of Lehire, in his house of Torloisk, and seized upon the estates. Of the descendants of Neil few now remain; of those known as direct descendants are the families of Langmull in Nether-Mull, and of Bunnessen in Ross.



John Garve, a second son of the second marriage of Lachlan Bronneach, an enterprising character, worthy the grandson of "Hector of Harlaw," seems to have hit upon a similar plan, in the acquisition of landed possessions, as his brother Donald; he demanded an inheritance from the Lord of the Isles, and obtained the island of Coll, in addition to the lands of Cuinish in Mull already conferred on him, and held both of Macdonald as his feudal superior. He afterwards acquired by purchase, as it is stated, the island of Rum of Allan Mac-Ruarrie of Clanrannald; but Clanrannald, for some reason not mentioned, refusing to confirm Coll's right to the island, Coll got possession of his person and carried him prisoner to his castle of Breach-Achadh, where he detained him for nine months, and until he fully and freely conceded his right to the disputed possession. He also demanded of his captive, ere he released him from his grasp, his "bond of future friendship and perpetual amity."

John Garve seems to have had more than one opportunity for the display of his warlike disposition. The Lady Maclean, widow of Lachlan Bronneach, and mother of John Garve, having married Mac Neil of Barra, that chieftain, assuming to himself an unjust authority over the possessions of his step-son, came to Coll and occupied the castle of Breachd-Achadh in

defiance of the young proprietor's remonstrances; and his intrusion might have cost Mac Neil dearly only for the influence his mother had over the noble spirit of Maclean, by whom she was always regarded with the most filial affection; he chose rather to retire out of the country for a time than administer during his mother's life the chastisement on his step-father which he so justly merited.

After a voluntary exile of some years in Ireland, John Garve receiving intelligence that his maternal uncle Alester laird of Macleod was detained prisoner for some unexplained reason by the Lord of the Isles, his native boldness, now nurtured to maturity, could not brook the insult thus offered to the brother of his beloved mother. He returned into Scotland with a few armed followers, resolved to avenge at once his own and his uncle's wrongs. He immediately proceeded to the castle of Ardtornish, where MacDonald was engaged in council, and ere that princely peer had time to recover from the surprise caused by the sudden appearance of Maclean on the floor of the council chamber, armed from top to toe, with his tremendous battle-axe naked in his hand, John Garve in one breath, and in a tone that made the old walls of Ardtornish sound the note of death as the result of the least resistance, demanded the cause of

detention and the immediate and unconditional release of his uncle.

Macdonald, though probably not altogether admiring the bold intrusion of his threatening visitor, thought it wisest to comply with his demand, and instantly set the laird of Macleod at liberty. Maclean now, attended by his uncle and a trusty band of fifty armed men, proceeded to Coll, where he received intelligence that Mac Neil was holding a court at Grisiboll, in the centre of the island, and attended by one hundred and twenty followers ; he instantly proceeded thither, attacked them, and put every man to the sword. He then turned his arms upon Breachd-Achadh castle, where Mac Neil left a garrison of about twenty men ; and after obtaining its immediate surrender, he passed over into Barra, subdued the Macneils, and took possession of the island, as well as of an estate in South Uist belonging to the laird of Barra. His half-brother young Mac Neil (then a mere boy) was carried off by some of his father's friends for safety into Ireland ; John Garve, however, out of affection for his mother, after a few years suffered the young laird to return, and reinstated him in the full possession of his hereditary rights.

## CHAP. II.

Change in political circumstances amongst the island chiefs consequent on the forfeiture of the Lord of the Isles.—Schemes of the government, and sinister views of the Earl of Argyle.—Lachlan Oíg, chief of Duart.—Eachuinn Obhar, chief of Maclean, joins Macdonald against his son the Bastard of the Isles; is taken prisoner at the battle of “Bloody Bay;” accompanies James IV. to Flodden Field; is killed there.—Lachlan Cattnach Maclean, his character; is married to Lady Elizabeth Campbell, whom he devotes to destruction on the “Lady’s Rock,” Sound of Mull; is at length killed by Campbell of Achchalader (or Calder) brother to the Lady Elizabeth.—Hector Mór, Lord of Duart, his disputes with the house of Argyle, reconciled by intermarriage between the families; takes his seat in parliament as one of the lords of council; his character.—Allan of Gigha and Torloisk, commonly called *Allein na Sop*, murders his kinsman Neil of Lehire, and seizes upon his estates; character of him.—Hector Oíg, son of Hector Mór, his improvidence; dies at an early age.

THE period with which the present chapter commences was the eve of a very important change in the political circumstances of the western isles of Scotland; I allude to that period at which the princely power of the mighty Macdonald was about to undergo a material change, if not a total annihilation. The immunity from direct responsibility to the government enjoyed by the inferior barons in their isolated state, and the protecting influence of so powerful a

feudal head as the Lord of the Isles, were calculated to make them think themselves altogether independent of the sovereign authority ; and in truth their actions seemed to indicate that they really believed themselves to be so. The government having experienced repeated proofs of the dangerous independence thus assumed, came at length to the resolution of applying some remedy ; and the means deemed most advisable at first were to take such measures against the great feudal superior himself as might induce him to extremities which would in the end seem to justify a decree of entire forfeiture against him.

Doubtless to tolerate much longer the tremendous power enjoyed by so restless a subject as the chief of the Isles, would have been as impolitic as it was dangerous ; but the underhand schemes resorted to for the purpose of curbing his power were both mean and unjust, because they afforded encouragement to every cunning caitiff about court, whose lands bordered upon those of the western chiefs, in the hope to gain by the forfeiture of some neighbour's lands, to represent the islanders, whether innocent or guilty, one and all, superior and vassal, as an irreconcilable race of rebels ; and amongst the sycophantic and treacherous expectants none was more forward than the principal Campbell of Argyle, Colin, the first earl, and



father-in-law of the chief of Maclean. This treacherous descendant of *Colin Dubh*, in pursuing his ambitious purposes, did not scruple to represent even his own son-in-law as one of the most dangerous of the recusant chiefs; still, however far Argyle and his accomplices were successful in embroiling the dreaded Macdonald, their shafts for a time fell harmless against the Lord of Duart.

The chief of the Macleans at this period was Lachlan Oíg, eldest son of Lachlan Bronneach; and his being connected by marriage alliance with the Earl of Argyle may have had the effect of inducing him, more out of regard to the ties of consanguinity than fear of consequences, to maintain a peaceful demeanour, and thereby steer clear of the snares laid for himself and others by his unworthy father-in-law. Lachlan Oíg therefore appears to have lived and died the most peaceable of his race; for which reason, it is probable, the seneachies say but little of him. They, however, give him a character more to be admired than if he had displayed the warlike qualities which they most admired, when they add that "he was a good and a pious man."

To him succeeded his son and heir by Argyle's daughter, Eachuinn Obhar (or Hector the Swarthy). Hector began early to display a character more in unison with the times he lived in than that of his peace-loving father, and an oppor-

tunity was soon afforded him by the well-known revolt of Angus the Bastard against the authority of his father John, last Lord of the Isles and Earl of Ross. Hector took part with the old lord against his undutiful son, and held his hereditary post of lieutenant-general on the occasion. The hostile parties soon came into active collision, and a sea-fight of much celebrity took place (in 1482) off Barrayraig near Tobermory in Mull, at a place ever since known by the name of *Ba 'na falla*, or the "Bloody Bay."

In this battle John of the Isles had, beside the Macleans, the assistance of the Macleods, Macneils, and some Mackenzies; the feudal vassals of the name of Macdonald with few exceptions joined the rebellious son. The battle was fought with the most rancorous animosity, and prodigious slaughter was committed on both sides; but the victory finally declared for Angus, who made his father and the chief of Maclean prisoners; and William, the Master of Lewis, leader of the Macleods, was drowned by the upsetting of one of the galleys.

At the great muster of the Scottish barons at the call of their king, on the eve of the battle of Flodden, in 1513, the chief of Maclean, now become, in consequence of the forfeiture and downfall of the great Macdonald, the most powerful of the island chiefs, mustered his followers and joined his sovereign on that fatal



field. Here he met the fate which was so commonly the lot of those who engaged on that eventful day. It is said, before he fell, that the dead bodies of his clansmen, who flocked about their chief to shield him from the overwhelming numbers by which he was assailed, literally formed a wall around him.

The death of the brave Hector Obhar introduces us to the name of one, in writing of whom I could wish the pen were in other hands than that of a Maclean; but as I have set out avowedly with the purpose of giving a faithful record of our race, I shall certainly “nothing extenuate.” Lachlan Cattanach Maclean succeeded his father in the year 1513: this chief, whose natural violence of temper and neglected education led to acts of the most savage cruelty, was altogether such a character as to make one regret that the noble line of Duart’s lords had ever been tarnished by his being of their number. In early youth he exhibited such symptoms of a bad disposition, and reckless indifference to the lives of his inferiors, that while residing among the Clan-Chattan, his mother’s kindred, he twice narrowly escaped falling by the hand of some injured vassal. On his returning to Mull, a *Moid*, or council of chieftains and gentlemen of the Macleans, was held, at which the propriety of excluding him altogether from the succession was mooted; his advocates, however, carried it in

his favour, alleging his youth as some palliative for his present wicked and ungovernable conduct, and that at a more mature age there was hope of his being less objectionable ; but neither time nor circumstances seemed calculated to smooth the rugged nature of Lachlan Cattanach. The first act of his chieftainship is one for which we would grant him credit for boldness at least, were it a matter of certainty that he even deserved it. In the seizure of the royal castles of Cairnburg near Mull and of Dunscaich in the Isle of Sky he was aided by braver spirits than his own ; in this as well as in other exploits in which he had embroiled himself with his sovereign, he was powerfully assisted by his uncle Donald, and the Macleans of Lochbuy and Ard-gour, by Macleod of Dunvegan, and others ; and it is not shown by any thing the seneachies have recorded on the subject that one single act of bravery, (a quality, when at all exhibited, they were ever fond of dwelling upon,) was displayed on these occasions by Lachlan Cattanach ; on the contrary, his pusillanimity is shown in very glaring colours on one or two occasions, when called to account for the rebellious doings in which he aided some, and to which he had led others. His first act of rebellion was to favour the establishment of Sir Donald Macdonald of Lochalsh as Lord of the Isles ; yet, when he himself was obliged to crave indemnity for the share

he had taken therein, he did so in terms it is unnecessary to characterize. Let his cowardly petition speak for itself: he seeks that two brothers of Sir Donald, who were originally acting in concert with him, but whom he had detained prisoners in the hope of ingratiating himself with his sovereign, whose power he now found to be pressing hard upon him, "should be executed according to law, for pleasure and profit to the king and regent, and for stability of the country;" and that he himself would "aid the government in the purpose of destroying the wicked blood of the isles, for as long as that blood reigned the king could never have the isles in peace."\* Strange demands these for a man who was himself a prime agent in that very rebellion for which he wished others thus to suffer. His demands were numerous, but we find little else than the remission of offences to himself and those of his immediate followers conceded to him. He was in return obliged to promise restitution to the Earl of Argyle and Macdonald of Arduamurchan for injuries done to their vassals, to become personally responsible for the chieftains lately in arms with him, and to give his oath of allegiance to the king and regent. Treacherous and pusillanimous as his conduct in these proceedings was, history might be tempted to offer something in excuse for him,

\* Petition of Lachlan chief of Maclean to the Lords of Council in the year 1517.

were it not that his character, both public and private, is such as not to admit of a single palliative.

A circumstance in the life of this worthless chief of Macleans, though already rendered sufficiently familiar, as having been made the subject of a modern dramatic piece, *The Family Legend*, is rather in its proper place by being recorded here.

Lachlan Cattanach was married to the Lady Elizabeth Campbell\*, daughter of Archibald second Earl of Argyle, and scarcely had two years elapsed ere he evinced the most brutal hatred against his amiable wife, and to such a length that nothing seemed to satisfy the tyrant but her final destruction. No other cause is assigned for this dislike except that he entertained a violent passion for a young daughter of a vassal chieftain, Maclean of Treshnish, and the only hope he had of obtaining her was by getting rid of his present lady. The better to accomplish his end, and to lull suspicion, on the eve of his infamous attempt, he for some time bestowed more than his usual attentions on his unsuspecting victim, and proposed that on a certain evening they should make an excursion on the water in the neighbourhood of Duart castle; to this his confiding lady consented, and on the proposed evening he had one of his galleys in readiness, manned by a few tools whom he had

\* *Crawford's Peerage*. Sub titul.—Campbell Duke of Argyle.

admitted into his secret. They embarked and proceeded towards a solitary rock, distant about two miles eastward of Duart castle, and only visible at half-tide, where he left her, in the anticipation that the tide, now rapidly rising, would soon sweep her away for ever from his sight; but the diabolical intent of the tyrant was happily frustrated. One of those who aided him, probably from a feeling of remorse, let some three or four of the dastardly chief's own body-guard into the secret; they instantly launched a boat from a neighbouring creek called Loch-Don, and proceeded to the rock, where they found the amiable sufferer sitting, and the sea already beginning to break over her. Rescuing her from her perilous situation they conveyed her to the opposite shore of Lorn, where she was landed in safety, and whence, on the second day, she found her way to Inveraray castle, the residence of her noble brother.

Lachlan Cattanach, anticipating that his wife had met the doom to which he consigned her, immediately wrote letters to her brother and others of her relatives announcing her sudden death, and proposing to have her remains conveyed to Inveraray to be buried amongst her kindred. To humour the tyrant's deception, and the more effectually to confront him with his treachery, his proposal was acceded to, and, due preparation being made, he proceeded on his journey, attended by a goodly number of



*mourners*, himself wearing the mask of the bereaved and disconsolate husband as well as a treacherous heart could allow his scowling countenance to exhibit it. By the management of a deputation sent by Argyle to meet his brother-in-law at or about a place called Glenara, the *mournful* train just arrived as the family and guests of the castle were sitting down to dinner, and Maclean being directed to deposit his *precious* charge in an apartment adapted to the purpose, he was invited to enter the dining-hall, at the head of which, to his utter consternation, he saw seated his own injured lady, to whom Argyle, in bitter scorn, formally introduced him. The crafty and suspicious chief had, however, taken such precaution in arming himself and his followers as to render it dangerous to attempt the summary punishment he so justly merited ; be that as it may, it is at all events asserted that the Lady Elizabeth herself ardently begged that her cruel husband should be permitted to depart in peace. He returned to Mull, and shortly afterwards married the daughter of the laird of Treshnish ; and Lady Elizabeth, after suing for and obtaining a regular divorce, was united to her kinsman Campbell of Achnabreck. This worthless chief of Maclean (the only worthless one, I am happy to say, of his race) lived to a great age ; nevertheless vengeance pursued him, and his end was such as in those days might have been expected, and such as may indeed be

justified : he was killed in his bed, in Edinburgh, by Campbell of Achchallader, brother to the injured Lady Elizabeth. Lachlan Cattanach does not appear to have possessed one single redeeming quality. I do not find that he even possessed the negative virtue of being a brave tyrant.

Widely different was the character of his son and heir Eachuinn or Hector Mór. This noble chief appears to have realised all that his clansmen could have wished in a chief of Maclean ; good, kind, affable, and brave, an accomplished politician, and an approved warrior ; whatever the actions of his life may show, such is the character given of him by the seneachies. At an early age many of the powerful lords of the land began to court his alliance ; and his sovereign thought it of importance to secure his loyalty by calling him into his councils as one of the barons of the kingdom. The growing influence of the chief of Maclean soon became a source of jealousy with Colin of Argyle, who now began to make it his study to foment some cause of disturbance which might embroil the Lord of Duart and his partisans. Some of the lands which reverted to the crown in consequence of the Lord of the Isles' forfeiture, had, by an act of policy of the Earl of Angus, who held the government in the minority of James V., and who by this act of liberality expected to secure to himself the support of the island chiefs,



been granted to Macdonald of Isla, a relative of the late Lord, and to the chief of Maclean; a subsequent act of the council, however, declared these grants null and void; and the Earl of Argyle was one of the foremost in encouraging the council to this act, doubtless in anticipation that the result might lead to the lands being ultimately conferred on himself.

Maclean and Macdonald, conceiving this an act of absolute injustice and treachery, instantly took to arms, and making a descent upon the lands of Argyle, acted with such severity against the Campbells that the government deemed it necessary effectually to interfere; and a herald was sent to the isles to command Maclean and Macdonald to peaceable behaviour, as well as to demand an explanation of the cause of the insurrection. The herald, however, returned unsuccessful, and Argyle then offered his services to suppress the bold chiefs by force of arms; but in the meantime the real cause of grievance being made known to the government, the sincerity of Argyle's professions of disinterested patriotism began to be suspected, and the council deemed it advisable, rather than to go to extremities, to offer the pugnacious chiefs an opportunity to represent their grievances personally. The chief of Maclean availed himself of the conciliating tone of the government, and immediately sent in his own submission, and that of his followers,

Macleans of Lochbuy and Coll, Macdonalds of Clanrannald, Arduamurchan, and Slaite, and the Macleods of Harris and Lewis. At the same time Maclean sought as a condition, that he and his friends should for the future be afforded protection against the craft and misrepresentations of the Earl of Argyle; the king acceded to the condition, and demanded hostages of Argyle for his future behaviour towards them. Duncan Campbell of Glenurcha and Archibald Campbell of Skipnish were given over by Argyle to be confined in Edinburgh Castle in fulfilment of these terms. It thus appears that Hector Mór was held in some measure excusable for the late rising, and that the government looked upon the conduct of the "cunning Campbell" in no very creditable light from the beginning. The Lord of Duart now resumed his seat in the councils of his sovereign, where his sound sense and consummate judgment soon gained him confidence and respect.

Quiet now reigned in the isles, and Maclean availed himself of that opportunity to cultivate the arts of peace, for which he appears to have had a great taste. Extended leases were granted to most of his vassals by way of encouragement in the improvement of the land and the building of more comfortable dwellings; and by way of example he himself commenced considerable improvements on the demesne of Duart, and

completed important additions to the family seat. Hector Mór was the founder of that noble addition to Duart Castle called the "Great Tower." He lived altogether, while permitted to do so by the troublesome neighbours surrounding him, more like a noble of our own day than a feudal baron. But however much he loved the peace and happiness which he now enjoyed, it was impossible for the chief of Maclean to be an idle spectator to the warlike preparations at that time (1543) going forward in the isles.

Donald Dubh, a claimant to the forfeited lordship of the isles and earldom of Ross, having escaped from imprisonment, in which he had been detained from infancy by the king, was received with open arms by the island chiefs; they instantly took the field in support of his claim, and that support we may suppose to be of no mean consideration when it consisted of "Hector Maclean, Lord of Dowart; " John Mac Allister, captain of Clanranald; " Rorie Macleod of Lewis; Alexander Macleod of Dunvegan; Murdoch Maclean of " Lochbuy; Angus Macdonald, brother-german " to James Macdonald (of Isla); Allan Maclean " of Torloisk, brother-german to the Lord Maclean; Archibald Macdonald, captain of the " Clan-Huisten; Alexander Macian (Macdonald) of Arduamurchan; John Maclean of " Coll; Gilliganan (Gilleonan) Macneil of Barra;

“ John Macquarie of Ulva ; John Maclean of  
“ Ardgour ; Alexander Ranaldson (Macdonell)  
“ of Glengarry ; Angus Ranaldson (Macdonell)  
“ of Knoydart ; and Donald Maclean of Kin-  
“ gerloch.”\* With their counsel and advice  
Macdonald opened negotiations with the King  
of England ; and appointed as his commissioners  
Patrick Maclean, Justiciary of the Isles (brother  
to the Lord of Duart), and Ruary Macdonald,  
brother to Clanranald, who were empowered to  
offer Macdonald’s allegiance as the price of cer-  
tain assistance which was demanded. The com-  
missioners were well received, and the terms  
offered by them were accepted by the King of  
England, who as a proof of his sincerity soon after  
remitted a considerable sum of money to the isles,  
which was placed in the hands of the chief of  
Maclean to enable him to carry on the war with  
vigour. Considerable assistance otherwise ap-  
pears to have been afforded in men and money  
to Macdonald by the English king.

Donald Dubh, however, did not live to reap  
the benefits which might result from the aid of  
his royal ally ; he died at Drogheda in Ireland,  
leaving no issue to pursue his claim. His follow-  
ers now made their submission to the govern-  
ment, and the chief of Maclean was again re-  
ceived into favour at court.

\* Donald Gregory’s History of the Western Highlands,  
p. 70, note.

One act in the life of Hector Mór is imputed to him as one of tyranny and oppression, but how far it may be so termed depends on the view to be taken of the feudal laws of the times ; laws recognized as entitled to maintain by force the privileges appertaining to them. The laird of Coll was always held by the chiefs of Maclean to be a feudal vassal ; but John, the then laird, holding his lands of the crown, which he did ever after the forfeiture of the Lord of the Isles, assuming to himself the character of an independent baron, refused to acknowledge any feudal allegiance to the Lord of Duart. The chief was so far provoked as to send an armed force to compel him to obedience ; and it was not until poor Coll was reduced to the utmost extremities, and to the verge of total destruction, that some friends at court succeeded in obtaining for him the interference of the government. The chief of Maclean was ordered to make reparation for the injuries done, and to refrain from interference, on the score of superiority, with Coll for the future.

In the lifetime of Hector also commenced the unhappy quarrels with the Macdonalds of the south, respecting certain possessions in Isla, so deplorable in their results both to Macdonald and Maclean in after ages. Maclean held lands in Isla, of which Macdonald, as tenant of the crown, was the legal superior. The spirit of Maclean could not submit to the idea of holding



any thing in vassalage of Macdonald, and the usual plea (that of arms) was immediately resorted to in order to settle the dispute. The government had again to interfere, and both were required to give sureties for their future peaceable behaviour. After this it does not appear that Hector had occasion to give further annoyance to his neighbours or to the government. He had already judiciously secured for himself and his successor the friendship of his inveterate and most powerful enemy, Argyle, by marriage alliance; having obtained for his son Hector Oíg the hand of the Lady Jannette, daughter of that nobleman, who also took for his second wife a daughter of Maclean, and sister of his son-in-law.

In private life Hector Mór appears to have been of irreproachable character; in his warlike pursuits he acted only upon a system which, however pernicious, had legal sanction in his time; and did that system still exist, it may be a matter of doubt whether upon the whole a more consistent character than the Lord of Duart could be met with even in our own day. His domestic establishment was conducted with becoming splendour; he provided handsomely for his daughters, who were all married to leading men in the kingdom; and he left to his son and heir an unburdened estate, with a considerable fortune also in ready money.

Lachlan Cattaneach had another son, a worthy



pupil of the father, but in character widely the reverse of his brother, sometimes called Allan Maclean of Gigha, but better known to most Macleans by the name of *Allein na Sop*. This desperate character, by nature of the most ferocious and ambitious disposition, began his career of iniquity by the murder of his kinsman Neil Maclean of Lehire, whose lands he seized upon, and of which, by the indulgence of his equally worthless father, he was permitted to retain the possession.

In the earlier days of *Allein na Sop*, his father resided in the royal castle of Cairnburg, of which he had made himself master, and retained the possession for some time.

The small island of Cairnburg is situate about twelve or fifteen miles westward of the main land of Mull ; its remote situation, and its having been for more than a thousand years a royal garrison, may entitle it to more than a mere passing notice : it is a solitary islet, situated between the group called the Treshnish Islands and the main land, and at an equal distance from either ; the whole circumference exhibits a wall of rock perfectly perpendicular, and it is surrounded from the base by a very deep sea, which at this place forms a furious current ; thus surrounded it is rendered by nature almost inaccessible, and the only landing-place consists of steps cut in the face of the rock, which are continued in a winding

staircase up to the top. The defences at the summit are partly cut in the solid rock and partly mason-work ; the ruins of the keeper's house, the watch-tower, and guard-house are on the level within ; it altogether forms a most interesting specimen of an ancient stronghold. It is said to have been originally built by one of the kings of Norway for a royal residence.

Here Lachlan Cattaneach resided for some years with his family, and received the occasional visits of some of the friendly chieftains around him ; of these Macneill of Barra and his family were his most constant guests. A daughter of Barra, a young lady of considerable beauty, happened on some certain occasion to be on a visit to the chief of Maclean's family, to whom Allein na Sop professed to make honourable love, which met at the hands of the lady with any thing but encouragement. Allein, repulsed in his advances, meditated the most brutal insult to the guest of his family, and taking advantage of the absence of his father and mother, who were on a visit to the main land, he violently seized his intended victim ; she, however, escaped from his embraces, and in her alarm rushed towards the brink of a precipice, as if intending to throw herself off. She was closely pursued by her persecutor ; and the scene being in the immediate neighbourhood of the " guard-house," a domestic on duty there suspecting

his infamous intention, with the quickness of lightning rushed forward, and seizing hold of the lady in one hand, with the other hurled the brutal Allein headlong over the precipice. His preservation was miraculous ; a considerable projection which forms a level shelf at this particular point caught Allein na Sop's fall ; here he remained, and was not extricated until he sought the lady's forgiveness for his base attempt, and vowed pardon to the intrepid domestic who had so unceremoniously hurled him into his present awkward roost. The meaning of the modern phrase, " Putting a lover on the shelf," is sufficiently familiar ; this appears to have been the ancient way of doing it. The spot to this day is called *Urraigh Allein na Sop* (Allan na Sop's shelf).

His desperate courage and his possession of the murdered laird of Lehire's lands gave Allan na Sop influence in the country, which he did not want address to turn to account. He held a prominent part in the disturbances then going on, always taking care to embrace the interest most likely to forward his views ; sometimes for his brother, at other times against him. Macdonald of Isla espoused him to his interests by a grant of the island of Gigha ; and the Earl of Argyle purchased his friendship by a grant of the lands of Kilcharmaig in Knapdale. The influence arising from the friendship of these

powerful leaders, his being the brother of the Lord of Duart, together with his own consummate address and daring, made Allein na Sop a valuable acquisition to any of the parties now struggling for ambitious superiority in the kingdom ; and the Earl of Lennox, in his treasonable alliance with the King of England, during the regency of the Earl of Arran and in the minority of Queen Mary, succeeded in attaching the warlike Allan to his interest. He accompanied the Earl on a certain mission to England in the character of ambassador from the self-styled Lord of the Isles, James Macdonald of Isla. For this and other treasonable practices he, however, succeeded some time after in obtaining a pardon from Queen Mary. Yet, notwithstanding his rank in society, and the power he possessed of maintaining an honourable character by means of his exalted connexions and independent circumstances, *Allein na Sop* was little else than a notorious freebooter, neither high nor low escaping his rapacities. In blood and plunder he commenced his life, and appears to have acted upon the same principle to the day of his death : he died a natural death and at an advanced age. The weakness of the government of his day we may suppose to have been the only cause why so sanguinary and turbulent a subject happened so to die. His character may be summed up in three words : “ Bloody, bold, and resolute.”

Eachuin or Hector Oíg, eldest son and successor of Hector Mór, did not survive his father more than four or five years ; during that short period, however, he not only spent by his improvident conduct and profligacy all the ready money left by the late noble chief, but burdened the estates with debt. He seems to have inherited nothing of the distinguished qualities of his father, but lived at peace, in the free enjoyment of his besotted inclinations. His biographer says nothing to warrant any other conclusion than that Hector Oíg must have been but a very indifferent chief of Maclean.

### CHAP. III.

Lachlan Mór, only son of Hector Lord of Duart, succeeds his father ; in his minority, Hector, son of Allein na Sop, treacherously usurps his rights, and contemplates his destruction.—Lachlan assumes the chieftainship and puts his quondam guardian to death.—Oppression of the Macleans by the Campbells during Lachlan Mór's minority ; the young chief forces Argyle to give ample satisfaction ; visits the court and is much caressed by the nobles then at variance with the Earl of Argyle ; is contracted to the Lady Dorothea Stewart, heiress of Athole, but in violation of his contract marries the Lady Margaret, daughter of the Earl of Glencairn.—Renewal of the feud with Macdonald respecting the *Rhinns* of Isla ; interference of government to put a stop to the quarrel ; marriage of Macdonald with Mary of Duart, sister to Lachlan Mór ; temporary harmony between the two houses.—Renewal and immediate cause of hostilities in 1585.—Slaughter of the Macdonalds of Slaite at *Cnochd-Breachd* in Jura ; the Macdonalds, " North and South," make common cause against the Macleans.—Macdonald of Isla, presuming on his connexion with Maclean, visits Duart castle in the hope of a reconciliation ; treacherous conduct of Lachlan Mór.—The Lord of Duart makes a friendly visit to his brother-in-law ; treachery of Macdonald.—Invasion of Isla by the Macleans ; retaliated by the Macdonalds, who in their turn invade Mull, but are induced to withdraw by a stratagem of Maclean of Borreray, and finally defeated.—Mac-Ian, chief of the Macdonalds of Ardnamurchan, proposes marriage to the Lady Dowager of Duart ; is encouraged, from sinister motives, by Lachlan Mór.—The Florida, one of the Spanish Armada, takes shelter in Tobermory Bay (in 1588) ; is destroyed by an act of desperate daring on the part of Donald Glas, son of Ian Dubh Maclean of Mor-



vern.—Continuation of the feud with the Macdonalds ; temporary suppression thereof by the interference of the Privy Council.

THE disputed point of feudal superiority involved in the possession of the lands in Isla, and to which allusion has already been made in the preceding chapter, was not likely to remain long a dormant question with the bold and energetic chief now at the head of the Macleans. Young, spirited, and of uncommon stature and muscular strength, Lachlan Mór thirsted for occasion to display that warlike character which he knew best accorded with the opinions of his clan, who during his minority found themselves much oppressed by the Macdonalds on one side and the Campbells on the other. On his return home from court, where under protection of the council the most of his earlier years were spent, he instantly set about redressing his own wrongs and that of his suffering clan. Previously to his having done so, however, Eachuinn Machd Allein or Hector, son of Allan na Sop, had the administration of his affairs at home ; and equally cunning and ambitious, though less daring than his rapacious father, he entertained an expectation that by forming a strong party of his own he might succeed in ousting Lachlan from the inheritance ; and to secure the greater power for the accomplishment of his sinister views, he married the Lady Maclean, mother of his chief.

Proposals were now made to the chieftains of the clan to exclude Lachlan altogether, who was represented by his ambitious kinsman and guardian as of too effeminate a character, arising from the nature of his education in the Lowlands, to be fit for so important a station as chief of the warlike Macleans; but Lachlan's own appearance immediately after among his people soon dispelled any apprehension on the score of his fitness to be the "Leader of his clan;" and now came the day of reckoning for the treacherous son of Allein na Sop, who not only meditated the exclusion of his chief from his inheritance, but the taking of his life. Lachlan being informed of his late design, admitted into his council his uncle Ian Dubh and Lachlan the Master of Lochbuy, and instantly seizing the usurper had him conveyed to the island of Coll, and there beheaded. Thus died the only son of Allein na Sop, whose race Providence doomed to early destruction indeed, for it does not appear that Eachuinn Mac-Allein had left any offspring.

Archibald Earl of Argyle, though his near relative, had also subjected himself to the stern resentment of the young Lord of Duart. The Earl of Argyle during the minority of his nephew had much oppressed several of Maclean's people, more particularly those of Luing, whose lands were invaded and ravaged in the most barbarous manner. The young chief demanded

instant redress for the injuries done his people, threatening Argyle with the *usual consequences* in case of refusal. Argyle professed to treat Maclean's threats with indifference, but learning that his active relative was already at the head of a powerful force ready to pour into his country, he thought it wisest to grant the redress required; and Campbell of Inveraw, under whose immediate command the invasion took place, was nominated on the part of Argyle as arbitrator, to act in conjunction with another to be appointed by Maclean, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of damage sustained by the people of Luing, who ultimately were satisfactorily indemnified for their loss.

About the end of the year 1577 Lachlan Mór paid a visit to the court, and was received in a very flattering manner by most of the nobles there assembled, who being informed of the gallant check recently given to the authority of Argyle in the west, vied with each other in the endeavour to secure the friendship of so powerful an adherent as the spirited young Lord of Duart. At this time a feud existed between the Earls of Argyle and Athole, and for this reason probably the latter nobleman felt more than an ordinary interest in attaching to himself the hereditary foe of Argyle. It was suggested by some mutual friends and agreed to by the parties themselves that the chief of Maclean should espouse the

Lady Dorothea Stewart, daughter and heiress of the Earl of Athole ; the preliminaries of marriage were agreed upon, and the contract finally settled. The chief of Maclean returned home full of high hopes at the fair prospects promised by an alliance conferring so much rank and influence ; but on his way, paying a visit at Castle Cunningham, the seat of the Earl of Glencairn, he fell in love with the Lady Margaret, daughter of that nobleman, to whom in defiance of legal obligations to another, and in the face of his own interests, he was shortly afterwards married. The Lady Dorothea Stewart was subsequently married to Murray of Tullibardine, predecessor of the present Duke of Athole.

Though now in the full enjoyment of domestic happiness, and possessing power and influence sufficient to gratify his ambition, Lachlan Mór's restless spirit and inordinate love of fame could not admit of his remaining for any length of time in peaceful quietness. The quarrel with Aonaghus Machd-Shemish (Angus son of James) Macdonald, of Dunaovaig and the Glens, respecting the lands in the *Rhinns* of Isla, was now renewed with the most rancorous animosity on both sides. For some time they continued to provoke and harass one another by mutual aggression ; Macdonald would one day carry fire and sword into some district belonging to Maclean ; Maclean in his turn is

found laying waste the lands of Macdonald ; the comparatively innocent inhabitants of the seats of these devastations being of course the only sufferers. Persons more humane at least than their ambitious lords representing these facts at court, the government called upon the belligerent chiefs, under penalty of high treason, to refrain for the future from practices so derogatory to the authority of the king, and so destructive to the welfare of his majesty's subjects under their immediate protection. This for a time at least lulled the stormy dispute between the two families, and led to an alliance which it was hoped might ultimately have the effect of accomplishing an adjustment of their differences. Any arrangement having for its purpose the establishment of a friendly feeling between the chiefs was naturally a welcome event with their followers ; and the Macleans and Macdonalds hailed with equal satisfaction the marriage of Angus of Isla with Mary sister of Lachlan Mór. Both had reason to be heartily tired of the quarrel, and Maclean no less than Macdonald looked upon the union as affording some hope of a permanent peace and concord between them ; how far their expectation was realised will be hereafter shown.

Both the Macleans and Macdonalds looked upon the union as some guarantee for continued harmony between their chiefs ; and a friendly



intercourse, most happy in its results, was kept up between the two clans without interruption for some years; and they, from being the most inveterate foes, now became the most cordial friends.

In the midst of this state of happiness, however, an accidental circumstance, for the origin of which neither of the parties about to be so fearfully involved by its consequences had been themselves to blame, led to the renewal of hostilities with greater fury than ever.

In the year 1585 Donald Gorm Macdonald of Slaite, attended by a considerable retinue from Skye, was on his way to pay a visit to his relative Angus Macdonald of Isla, but from stress of weather had been forced to take shelter on the north-west coast of Jura, on that part of the island where lay some possessions of Maclean; the same cause forced two individuals of rank and influence, *Uisdean Machd-Ghil'espì-Chlerich* (Huisten son of Archibald the Clerk) and *Machd-Dhomhnuill-Therrich* (Mac-Donald-Terrach), of the Skye Macdonalds, to seek shelter in another harbour in the immediate vicinity of that occupied by Donald Gorm. The two individuals named having recently quarrelled with their chief, embraced the present opportunity to gratify their feeling of revenge by the commission of an act which they hoped might involve Donald Gorm in destruction, by drawing upon him the vindictive vengeance of the chief of Maclean. To ac-



comply with their design they seized upon some cattle belonging to Maclean's tenants and immediately put to sea. Neither the inhabitants nor Donald Gorm himself had been privy to the presence on the island of the party who planned and executed this malicious plot; the result turned out such as the evil-disposed plunderers wished. Macdonald of Slait's followers were immediately accused, and a number of the Jura Macleans forthwith proceeded to Mull to lay their complaint before their chief; and Lachlan Mór was not slow to inflict, even without further inquiry, the punishment he thought Donald Gorm's party merited. He instantly called together a number of his armed followers, and proceeding to Jura early in the morning, surprised the Macdonalds at a place called *Innir-Chnochd-Breachd*, and routed them with prodigious slaughter, putting the most of Macdonald's retinue to the sword; Donald Gorm himself escaping only by the fortunate circumstance of his having slept on board his galley on the previous night. The Macdonalds, not even knowing the cause which led to this sudden attack upon them, looked upon this conduct on the part of Maclean as a wanton determination to renew hostilities with them; and all the Macdonalds, north and south, instantly flew to arms; the whole array of that name in the isles being mustered together to retaliate upon Maclean for the slaughter at *Cnochd-Breachd*.

Although in the meantime the original cause of that unhappy event (the malicious conduct of the two Macdonalds of Skye) had become sufficiently known, the extreme revenge taken by Maclean appeared to the Macdonalds of so sanguinary a character that no terms could be listened to until the fate of so many of their clansmen was fully revenged. The whole following of Isla and Kintyre, of Skye, Ardnamurchan, and Clanrannald's country, was called together for the approaching contest. This powerful league Maclean had to encounter single handed, and to such straits was he at length reduced by the strong combination against him, that the king himself deemed it necessary to address a letter under his own hand to the chief of the Macleods, earnestly entreating him to give all the aid in his power to the chief of Maclean against the Macdonalds.\* The chiefs of Macdonald thus finding the government disposed to interfere, felt a disposition to accommodate matters with Maclean, and with this intent Macdonald of Isla undertook personally to wait upon his brother-in-law the Lord of Duart with the offer of such terms as might be deemed advisable to bring about a reconciliation. The chiefs suggested that the disputed point respecting the lands in Isla should at once be conceded to Mac-

\* Letter of James VI. to Macleod of Harris, dated 18th September 1585.

lean ; and the Lord of Isla promising that this should not stand in the way of the desired reconciliation, he proceeded on his mission, attended by a few followers. He was at first hospitably received and sumptuously entertained by his brother-in-law ; but Maclean determined to improve the chance which put his powerful enemy within his grasp ; and knowing the vacillating character of Macdonald, he resolved that the fulfilment of the terms offered should not depend upon a mere promise alone. On the second day after his arrival Angus together with those that accompanied him were thrown into close confinement in Duart Castle ; and here they were detained until all the points in dispute were conceded to Maclean ; and Angus was also required to place his son and heir, James, then a boy, with his brother Ranald, in the hands of the imperious Lachlan, as security for the fulfilment of all the demands sought from him. Macdonald seeing no alternative was obliged for the present to yield consent to such terms as were dictated to him ; and the business of his mission being finally settled, to the satisfaction of the chief of Maclean at least, he was set at liberty.

It was not likely that the fulfilment of terms thus forced from so vindictive a spirit as Macdonald of Isla would be regarded with scrupulous exactness, and his sincerity was soon put to the test by a visit of the chief of Maclean to

those lands in Isla of which he was now the acknowledged superior. On this occasion it was also the intention of Lachlan Mór to make a friendly visit to his brother-in-law, to which he had been repeatedly and earnestly invited by Macdonald; evidently, as the sequel will prove, with the intention to resent the violence recently done him on the occasion of his visit to Duart Castle, if he should happen to have Maclean in his power. Lachlan, justly suspecting that so sudden a change of sentiment as Macdonald's pressing invitations seemed to indicate could scarcely be sincere, was not much disposed to be in a hurry to accept the invitation. At length, however, his visit to his possessions in Isla, to which allusion has just been made, gave the chief of Maclean an opportunity fully to test the sincerity of his crafty neighbour. Maclean, on the occasion, was only attended by the usual retinue of one of his rank; and of the number was the heir of Isla, Macdonald's child James, one of the hostages left at Duart Castle, as already noticed, and whom his uncle wished to gratify by a visit to his mother. Some affairs of his tenants detained Lachlan Mór at his castle of Ellein-Loch-Gorm in the Rhinns of Isla for two or three days, during which time repeated invitations reached him from the castle of Dunnaverty, the seat of Macdonald in Kintyre, breathing the most ardent friendship, and requesting

him to hasten his visit ; and the better to lull Maclean into security, his sister, the Lady of Dunnàverty, was directed by her husband to address an invitation from her own hand, expressive of surprise at her brother's tardiness in visiting them, and of sorrow at his apparent suspicion that any injury could be contemplated against him. The amiable and obedient wife of the Lord of Kintyre, thinking indeed that no harm could be intended her brother under a roof of which she was the mistress, added her own assurance that an affectionate reception alone would meet the Lord of Duart and his retinue at Dunnaverty. Thus assured, Lachlan Mór no longer hesitated, and with his attendants, consisting of some forty or fifty gentlemen and vassals, he forthwith proceeded onwards to the castle of Dunnaverty ; here he was received with much apparent kindness, and sumptuously entertained by his brother-in-law. During the evening, however, or as it approached to the time of retirement, the Lady Macdonald noticed something suspicious in certain messengers who suddenly arrived at the castle, and, after holding a hasty interview in private with her husband, as suddenly took their departure.

Lady Macdonald was not able to obtain any other opportunity of communicating these suspicious circumstances to her brother than by a significant hint, “ that in so stormy a night the



shepherd should well guard his flock." The hint was not lost upon the chief of Maclean, who, on retiring, preferred for his resting-place for the night an outhouse, in which accommodations were made for his friends, to the apartments in the castle previously provided for him ; and here, for additional security, he took to bed with him his little nephew James. About midnight the house was surrounded by the Macdonalds, with their treacherous chief at their head, and clamorously demanded Maclean to come out "that they might drink with him." Maclean answered, that of drink *he* had enough, but if it was for his "blood they thirsted they should purchase the beverage rather dearly ;" and instantly rousing his followers he rushed out into the midst of the Macdonalds, holding their young chief in his powerful grasp in the manner of a shield, as he commenced, heedless of their numbers, an immediate attack upon them. The boy piteously cried for mercy, now to his uncle, then to his father ; and the stern Macdonald, seeing that the immediate destruction of his child might be the result of his perseverance in the slaughter contemplated by him, at length solemnly pledged his "honour and faith" for Maclean's personal safety, and quarter to his followers, if he would deliver up the boy. The chief of Maclean, finding himself surrounded by an armed force six times the number of his small



band, was content to yield to his necessities, and deliver up his arms. All his followers were tied together two and two, and thrown into prison, with the exception of two individuals particularly obnoxious to the Macdonalds: one of them was a brave youth of the Morvern Macleans, whose powerful arm had in previous conflicts laid many a bold Macdonald in the dust; the other was that Macdonald-Terreach of whom mention is already made as having been the cause of the attack upon Donald Gorm and his followers at Innir-Chnochd-Breachd in Jura. These bold spirits, even if they hoped for quarter, scorned to sue for terms at the hands of their foes, but prepared to sell their lives as dearly as possible, and a dozen of the Macdonalds lost their lives in the attempt to conquer them: they guarded the doorway of a house in which they had taken shelter with such courage and success that the Macdonalds found it impossible to subdue them by any other means than by setting fire to their retreat; which they did, and the two heroic youths were consumed in the flames.

Macdonald now appeared but little disposed to regard the pledge of personal safety offered Maclean and his followers as the condition upon which they suffered themselves to be disarmed; the very next day two of the Macleans were brought forth and executed in the presence of their chief. On Maclean remonstrating, and

putting Macdonald in mind of the pledge he had given, the latter replied, "I have you now in my power, and will hold to no pledge until my revenge is as complete as it is my will it should be." In this manner two of the Macleans were brought out every day until they were all put to death, except Lachlan Mór himself and his uncle, John Dubh of Morvern, and they escaped only by some accident which happened to the sanguinary Angus, by a fall from his horse, on the very eve of their intended execution.

In the meantime Raonuill Mac-Colla, an individual of rank of the Macdonalds of Isla and a near kinsman to Angus, was taken prisoner by Maclean's friends in Mull, and imprisoned in Duart Castle along with Rannuill Mac-Sheimis, the hostage already there. Macdonald now felt disposed to treat with the chief of Maclean for the release of his relatives imprisoned in Mull, and Maclean himself being permitted to return forthwith to Duart, the release of his uncle, John Dubh of Morvern, was immediately to follow the restoration of the two Macdonalds detained there. Ere Maclean, however, had time to accomplish this purpose a report was circulated that on his return to Mull he had instantly caused the two captives to be put to death; and this report reaching the ears of Angus of Isla, by means of Macdonald of Ardnamurchan, who was on a visit to him, Angus, without waiting a confirmation of the report or making farther inquiry on the

subject, let loose his vengeance upon the only Maclean now in his power, and John of Morvern was executed within an hour after the report had reached the blood-thirsty Angus. Lachlan Mór in the meantime made all haste to restore the captive Macdonalds, who reached their homes the day after the murder of Maclean of Morvern took place. A son of John Dubh (Allan of Ard-tornish), a stripling of the age of sixteen years, upon learning that Macdonald of Ardnamurchan was instrumental in the death of his father, immediately mustered his followers, and entering that chieftain's possessions, seized upon such portions of his estate as lay nearest his own ; and with such severity did the young warrior pursue his vindictive course, that Ardnamurchan was at last glad to purchase peace with him at the expense of a considerable part of his estates ; and in the hope to render the reconciliation lasting gave young Allan his daughter Una in marriage.

The result of the murder of Lachlan Mór's uncle by Macdonald of Isla was such as might be expected. No sooner did the intelligence reach Mull than the chief of Maclean called together all his clan vassals, and with the assistance of the chiefs of Macleod and Clan-Cameron, he proceeded to Isla, attacked and routed all the force Macdonald was able to oppose to him, laying waste the whole island in his progress from north to south, and putting to death between five and six hundred persons ; in fact, as the account

states, “all the men capable of bearing arms belonging to the Clan-donald of Isla.”\* The chief himself, hotly pursued, was forced to take shelter in his castle of Dunaombhaig (Dunyveg), where, however, he was closely besieged ; but at length, on the intercession of his lady, and on his resigning, free and unconditionally, the one half of Isla to his victorious foe, a truce was entered into with him, and Maclean returned to Mull.

The victorious career of Lachlan Mór, and the death of so many of their clansmen in Isla, roused the ire of the Macdonalds generally, and they now again formed a combination in which all the chieftains of that name bound themselves not to lay down their arms until the ravages committed by the chief of Maclean in Isla should be fully and satisfactorily punished. This league included, besides the Macdonalds of Kintyre, Skye, Clanrannald, and Ardnamurchan ; the subordinate clans of Mac Neil of Gigha, Mac Allisters of Loupe, and Mac Phees of Collonsay. They had also the powerful assistance of Maclean of Borreray, who on this occasion was forced to enlist under the banner of his feudal superior, Donald Gorm of Slaite ; and so suddenly did they assemble together and enter Mull that the chief of Maclean had no force whatever in readiness sufficient to repel them. He was there-

\* Duart MSS.

fore obliged to summon all the inhabitants to withdraw themselves from the valleys and sea-coast, and take shelter with their property in the mountains, where he himself took post with them.

The invaders in the meantime sailed up Loch-nan gaul, on the west coast of Mull, and landed between Derryguaig and Knock, at the foot of Bein-mór ; from hence they pushed forward their out-posts as far as Sron-na-Cranalich, within three miles of a small valley called Lichd-Lí, where the Macleans were encamped. Lachlan Mór gave strict orders that no one should advance beyond a certain pass, at which it was his intention to dispute the progress of his enemies when they attempted to force it. Contrary to his instructions, however, a bold and spirited youth, Ian 'n Inner (or John of Inverscadell), a son of Maclean of Ardgour, who commanded the detached parties, and whose bravery on this occasion overmatched his prudence, could not witness the insulting advance of the Macdonalds without some attempt to check them ; he removed from the post assigned him, and with a few followers attacked the advanced party at Sron-na-Cranalich ; the result was the loss of almost every individual of his faithful band, one of whom was Allan, son of Maclean of Treshnish, a youth of much promise, and whose death was deeply lamented.

Early on the following day the invaders moved



forward with intention to attack the Macleans in their position. On the march, and as they were approaching the pass already mentioned, Maclean of Borreray, while marching at the head of his men, was observed to be wrapt in an unusual reverie of thoughtfulness. Sir Donald Macdonald of Slaite, the chief commander of the invaders, and whose immediate follower Borreray on this occasion was, approached him, and inquired of him if the cause of his particularly thoughtful mood did not arise from a reluctance to fight against his clan and kinsmen ; and if so, that he was welcome to fall back into the rear, and resign his “ post to such as might not be deterred from doing their duty by such treacherous scruples.” “ *Treacherous* scruples,” replied Maclean, “ I entertain not ; more care for *thee* and thy followers makes me in mood melancholy ;” and in a half suppressed tone, as if addressing himself, he added, “ That horrid ! and, I fear, ominously fatal dream !” Macdonald with fearful anxiety inquired what dream ? “ Listen,” said Borreray, “ you shall hear : at the middle hour of night, as a peaceful slumber came o’er me, a voice distinctly repeated the following lines to me :—

’N Lichd-Lí sin, O, Lichd-Lí !

’Sann orsdsa ’m bheireir ’n dí !

’Siad Clan-Ghilleain a bheir buaidh,

Air an t’shluagh thig air tír :



'N Gearna Dudh sin, si 'n Gearna Dudh !  
 'Sann inhta dhôardir 'n fhuil  
 Marbhar 'n Riddirra Ruadh  
 Mo'ndheid claimbh 'n truaille duidh !"

(Feared Lichd-Lee\*, Ah ! dread Lichd-Lee !  
 Direful are the deeds the fates have doomed on thee ;  
 Defeated by the Sons of Gillean the invading multitude  
 shall be.  
 On thee, Gearna-Dubh†, streams of blood shall flow ;  
 And the bold Red Knight shall meet his death  
 ere a sword is sheathed.)

Borreray's dream worked with the most happy effect upon the superstitious credulity of the red knight of Slaite ; for, finding the Macleans in full force, and most advantageously posted at the pass of Gearna-Dubh, (the dreaded spot where the fates had prophesied his downfall,) Macdonald instantly sounded a retreat, and pursued as they soon were by the Macleans, aided by the artful but worthy Borreray, who now took his opportunity, accompanied by his followers, to change sides, the best Macdonald was he who could best run. They were, however, overtaken at the very spot where but the day before they landed in the high hope of making an easy prey

\* *Lichd-Lee*, the spot where the Macleans were encamped, so named from the ground being partially covered with a pavement of smooth flat rocks.

† A projecting rock or precipice, forming the key of the position occupied by the Macleans.

of those before whom they were now flying; and so panic-struck and confused were they that hardly any resistance was made to the merciless attack of the Macleans at the place of embarkation, prodigious numbers being slain without the loss of a single individual on the side of their assailants.

This unexpected defeat served only as additional fuel to the rage of the Macdonalds; and exasperated to the utmost against the Macleans as the whole clan now was, a fresh levy was immediately made amongst the vassals of those chiefs who headed the late invasion, and the place of rendezvous was appointed at a small fortified island south of Kerrera, on the coast of Lorn, called Bachca; this formed a convenient post, as being situated in a central situation between the Macdonalds of the north and those of the south. The chief of Maclean, however, did not witness these symptoms of renewed hostilities against him without due preparation on his part; and he lost no time in summoning to his aid all the chieftains of his own name, and those of Macneil, Mackinnon, and Macquarie. Thus prepared, Lachlan Mór did not think it advisable to stand on the defensive only, as regarded the threatened invasion, but determined at once on attacking his enemies in their stronghold at Bachca; and the necessary preparation for this purpose being completed, he crossed

over to the coast of Lorn early in the morning ; his van being commanded by the gallant Maclean of Borreray on the right, and by Mac Neil of Barra on the left. The main body was led by Lachlan Mór in person. Borreray and Barra concentrated their line, consisting chiefly of the archers, at the principal landing place on the west of the island, where they found the Macdonalds in strong force prepared to dispute their landing. The attack was immediately commenced, and with such rapidity and fatal precision were the showers of arrows from the galleys directed, that the defenders were soon forced to make a precipitate retreat into their interior works ; the Macleans following up their advantage, pursued the Macdonalds into the centre of the island, where a terrible slaughter ensued, three hundred and forty of the Macdonalds and their adherents being either killed or wounded. The victors made also a considerable number of prisoners, among whom were Macdonalds of Slaite and Ardnamurchan, Macleod of Lewis, and Mac Phee of Collonsay. The result to the Macleans was the more important as the victory had been achieved with the loss on their side of two common soldiers killed, and one gentleman of the Morvern Macleans wounded. In the battle of Bachca the advantages were in every respect in favour of the Macdonalds ; they were in possession of an

island strongly fortified, and at the commencement of the action numbered two thousand five hundred men, whereas the followers of Maclean did not exceed twelve hundred. About eighteen hundred of the defeated host made good their retreat by having taken the precaution to have their boats in readiness in case of reverse on the opposite side of the island. The victorious Macleans, satisfied that their enemies could not again soon be enabled to make head against them, returned to their peaceful occupations ; but it was not likely that these proceedings, so detrimental to the good government of the isles, could pass without the due notice of the executive ; and for the more effectual suppression of similar disorders for the future, Maclean was called upon to give hostages for his quiet behaviour towards the Macdonalds, which were to be placed at the disposal of his Majesty. At the same time a proclamation was issued commanding the chiefs of both parties and their allies to “ abstain from all conventions or gathering in arms, and from all attacks upon each other, so as not to hinder or disturb his Majesty in his endeavours to bring about a settlement of their various disputes.”\*

The following hostages were given by the

\* “ Records of Privy Council, 16th April 1587.” Donald Gregory’s History of the Highlands and Western Isles, p. 236.

chief of Maclean, who were at first delivered to the charge of certain chiefs of the Campbells, then executing the office of royal lieutenants of the isles during the minority of Archibald Earl of Argyle, but afterwards transferred to the custody of the king ; namely, Hector, the chief's eldest son ; Alester Macleod, brother to Dunvegan ; Lachlan and Neil, sons of Mackinnon of Strath ; John and Murdoch, sons of Macneil of Barra ; Allan, son of Maclean of Ardgour ; and Donald Maclean, son of the constable of Cairnburg. In addition, Maclean was required forthwith to release the chiefs captured by him at the battle of Bachca, to give security for the orderly behaviour of those over whom he exercised any control, and, finally, to submit, under the penalty of treason, all causes of future complaint he might have to make to the decision of the laws of the kingdom. Lachlan Mór having submitted to all these conditions, was received into favour, and shortly afterwards received from his Majesty the honour of knighthood as an *eques auratus*.

Notwithstanding the indulgence of the privy council and the king's favours, Sir Lachlan Maclean's love of military exploits could not admit of his long remaining quiet. Mac-Ian of Ardnamurchan, who had been some time previously a suitor for the hand of the mother of the chief of Maclean, but who, by having subsequently joined



the Macdonalds in their conflicts with the Macleans, had incurred the particular displeasure of Sir Lachlan, had now renewed his suit, and Maclean made no objection to it; but well aware that Ardnamurchan could have no motive in seeking the hand of a woman of his mother's years but the possession of wealth and influence, (the Lady of Maclean being sister to the late Earl of Argyle and enjoying a considerable jointure in her own right,) Sir Lachlan viewed the proposed alliance with disgust rather than approbation: he, however, tolerated the ambition of Mac-Ian that it might work out its own ruin. The lady gave her consent, and the chieftain of Ardnamurchan, with a train becoming the occasion, proceeded to Mull for the purpose of celebrating his marriage. The Dowager Lady Maclean resided at Torloisk House, one of the seats of the chief of Maclean, where the ceremony was performed. Sir Lachlan was present with many of the gentlemen of his name; the day passed in much conviviality and apparent friendship. During the evening, however, and as the bride and bridegroom retired to rest, a gentleman of the Macdonalds thoughtlessly introduced the subject of the late feuds, and one of the Macleans maintained that he had done so with the view to breed a quarrel, and that it ill became the Macdonalds to complain of the results of



those feuds, as, were it not for the generosity of their (the Macleans') chief, few leaders would have remained to the Clandonald at the battle of Bachca. Heated with wine, the parties came to high words; some of the gentlemen of Mac-Ian's retinue jeeringly boasting that their chief only married the "old lady" for the sake of her wealth. "Drunkards ever tell the truth," vociferated a kinsman of the chief of Maclean, as he plunged his dirk into the body of the inconsiderate Macdonald. The most barbarous slaughter now ensued; Mac-Ian's followers being killed in the moment of exasperation almost to a man.

The cause of the quarrel being explained to Sir Lachlan, who did not happen to be present at the time, he merely made use of a Gaelic phrase, having for its meaning, *if the fox rushes upon the hounds he must expect to be worried*. His followers comprehending by this that their chief was quite indifferent as to the fate even of Mac-Ian himself, broke into the nuptial chamber and dragged the unhappy bridegroom from his bed, and would have instantly dispatched him had not the lamentations of his mother for once moved the rugged nature of the imperious son. Maclean ordered his newly acquired stepfather to make an immediate retreat out of Mull, telling him at the same time that he ought to congratu-

late himself that his ambition did not cost him his life.\*

About the period of these petty commotions an occurrence familiarly known in Mull took place there. In 1588 the *Florida* (Captain Don Fareija), one of the scattered ships of the celebrated Spanish Armada, had been forced into Tobermory Bay in Mull, and the Don, arrogantly presuming on his floating power, sent peremptory orders to Duart Castle, requesting of Sir Lachlan Maclean to supply his ship with such provisions as he might require or the means of the island could afford ; but his mandate not meeting, of course, with very ready attention at the hands of him to whom it was addressed, he threatened to use the means in his power to help himself. The spirit of the chief of Maclean roused to indignation by the presumption of the foreign straggler, an answer was returned to the effect, “ that the wants of the distressed stranger should be attended to after he had been taught a lesson of more courteous behaviour ; and in order that he might have such lesson as speedily as his wants seemed pressing, he was sneeringly invited to

\* A different version of this transaction is given in Sir Robert Gordon's *History of Sutherland*, as well as in Mr. Gregory's *History of the Western Isles* ; but the author of these pages deems it right to state that he certainly considers more credit is due to the account as given above, not alone because it is so in the old Duart M.SS., but because it is more consistent with common sense.

land and supply his wants by the forcible means threatened, for that it was not the custom with the chief of Maclean to pay ready attention to the wants of a threatening beggar." The Don thought it of course the wisest plan to decline the invitation upon the Lord of Duart's terms, and promised payment for such necessaries as might be supplied him. On these conditions the people of Mull had permission to furnish the Spaniard with the supplies which he required.

In the meantime Mac-Ian of Ardnamurchan, burning with rage at the treatment he experienced on his nuptial night, sought the aid of the chief of Clanrannald, and seemed disposed to provoke hostilities with the chief of Duart. Maclean was not slow in making preparation to chastise him; and in preparing the expedition set on foot for this purpose he entered into some arrangement with the Spanish commander, by which he was to have the assistance of a hundred marines from the Florida, partly in return for the provisions supplied by the inhabitants. With these auxiliaries in addition to his own clan Sir Lachlan proceeded against the Macdonalds, whom he defeated in every engagement. The isles of Muke, Rum, Egg, and Canna suffered severely during this fresh feud. These islands subdued, the chief of Maclean made a descent upon the main land of Ardnamurchan, and closely invested Mingary castle, Mac-Ian's principal residence;

his sanguinary followers at the same time spreading themselves in every direction throughout the lands belonging to that chieftain, committed the most fearful devastation.

Whilst thus pursuing his career of destruction Sir Lachlan received a message from the commander of the *Florida*, requesting the return of the Spanish soldiers, as the ship was prepared to take her departure. Maclean of Treshnish at the same time sent a communication to his chief that the Spaniard was about to take his departure without settling with the people for the provisions supplied. Sir Lachlan remonstrated with Captain Fareija on the injustice thus contemplated, and the wily Don promised every satisfaction should be given ere he left the country; at the same time he urgently pressed the chief of Maclean for the return of his men. Sir Lachlan, determined that his cunning ally should not, if possible, escape without discharging the obligations upon him, thought it proper to detain three of the principal officers as hostages, but permitted the rest of the Spaniards to return to the ship; at the same time he sent Donald Glas, son of Maclean of Morvern, on board the *Florida* to receive an adjustment of the demands of his people. No sooner, however, had Donald Glas set foot on board the *Florida* than he was disarmed and made prisoner, and cautioned, at the peril of his life, to attempt any communication with his

friends. Exasperated to the utmost fury by such treatment, and finding that the Spaniard was making preparation for immediate departure, Donald at once resolved that he should not escape unpunished, even though the fearful step he was about to take for this purpose was destruction as certain to himself as to his foes. Finding the cabin in which he was confined to be in the immediate vicinity of the powder magazine, he found an opportunity in the night-time to force his way into it, and laying his train in as concealed a position as possible, he waited the period when the final decision of Don Fareija might force him to the desperate step contemplated. At daylight on the following morning Donald Glas was, in derision, summoned on deck to take a last farewell of the towering hills of Mull and Morvern, the beloved mountains of his native soil. Finding by the preparation going on that his own abduction and treachery to his kinsmen was in reality meditated, he requested a few attendants that accompanied him on board to make the land as speedily as possible ; and slipping a letter for his chief into the hand of one of them, he returned below, under pretence of mental suffering at this forcible separation from his native land. Allowing sufficient time for his friends to reach a safe distance, he set himself to accomplish his dreadful purpose ; and immediately firing his train, this



remnant of the ill-fated Armada, with upwards of three hundred souls on board, was blown into a thousand pieces in the bay. Of the Spaniards only three escaped the immediate fate of their countrymen; one of these was so mutilated in the explosion that he died the next day.

Many traditional tales are related in Mull to the present day of captain Fareija and his *lounhg* (ship): one of these relates to a dog belonging to one of the Spanish officers, and which the people seemed to have regarded with superstitious reverence as long as it lived. The poor animal was thrown ashore upon a fragment of the deck to the distance of a mile and a half, and was discovered in an apparently dying state by one of the inhabitants; but by attention it recovered, and no sooner did the faithful creature revive, than the shore opposite to where the wreck of the Florida sunk became its constant resort; here it would sit looking towards the spot, howling most piteously, and by force alone could it be removed from the place. It may create a smile, but the remarkable manner of "the Spanish dog" appears to have left for ages a more lasting impression upon the minds of the people than the dreadful fate of three hundred of their fellow-creatures.

The Spanish officers in the hands of the chief of Maclean were immediately set at liberty, and permitted to leave the country; but as Sir Lach-



Ian himself was not held by them to be entirely unconnected with the destruction of their countrymen, on their arrival in Edinburgh they lodged a complaint against him before the king and council. The Lord of Duart, however, readily explained the circumstance, and found little difficulty in excusing himself with the parliament.

In the meantime the feud with the Macdonalds suffered no relaxation, but was carried on with the most rancorous hostility: the Macdonalds of Isla and Slaite now again joined with their kinsmen of Clanrannald and Ardnamurchan against Maclean, and for a time the most barbarous destruction by fire and sword was carried on by both parties. The king at last determined on an effectual interference; summonses were issued by the privy council commanding the attendance of Sir Lachlan Maclean of Duart, Donald Gorm of Slaite, and Angus Macdonald of Isla and the Glens, within a given period, on pain of treason. The unruly chiefs promised obedience on condition that the king's remission should first be granted them for their late proceedings; this being done, they immediately obeyed the king's mandate, which professed to require their attendance only for the purpose of being consulted as to the most effectual means of establishing a better system of government in the isles. Under colour of this pretence they were induced to pro-

ceed to Edinburgh, but no sooner had they arrived there than, in the face of the remission so lately granted, Maclean of Duart and Macdonald of Isla were brought to trial before the council. Sir Lachlan strongly remonstrated against this treacherous proceeding of the council ; but finding all remonstrance unavailable, he peremptorily refused to submit to its authority or go to a jury for crimes already remitted by the king's pardon, but agreed to submit the matter to the king himself, to whose decision he declared his willingness to surrender both life and property. This unconditional surrender of the chief of Maclean probably flattered the vanity of James, and further aided as Sir Lachlan was by the powerful influence of his father-in-law the Earl of Glencairn, he at last succeeded in making his peace with the king ; not, however, without paying a heavy pecuniary fine into the hands of the money-loving monarch.

Maclean and the chief of Isla were amerced each in the sum of twenty thousand pounds, and the magic influence of such a sum with the avaricious James appears to have atoned for every atrocity which could be chargeable upon them. All proceedings of the privy council were cancelled, and the chief of Maclean, after giving the security of some friends for his future obedience, was permitted to return home. The chiefs of Isla and Slaite do not appear to

have met with equal indulgence ; the conditions imposed upon them were much more severe than those exacted from Maclean ; Macdonald of Isla had not only to pay an equal share with respect to the pecuniary fine, but was obliged to place his two sons at the disposal of the king to be held as hostages for the fulfilment of the conditions imposed upon him. Macdonald of Slaite was fined four thousand pounds, and had also to give security for the due performance of all the king's demands. Upon these terms the three hostile chiefs received the king's pardon for all past transgressions, subject, however, to be cancelled at his Majesty's pleasure in the event of future misconduct.

Although the warlike spirit of the restless Lachlan Mór was thus curbed in respect to domestic broils, he was determined his active sword should not rust in the scabbard ; he now (1591) entered into an engagement with Queen Elizabeth, through her ambassador in Scotland, to aid her against O'Rourke and other Irish barons at this time in rebellion against her authority. In terms of his engagement he proceeded to Ireland at the head of eighteen hundred of his followers, and assisted the Queen's deputy in the suppression of the insurrection.

#### CHAP. IV.

Beneficial results of the measures taken by the Government for quieting the island chiefs.—The chiefs of Maclean and Macdonald summoned before the council without apparent reason; are reconciled to the king on the payment of additional fines.—Rebellion of Huntley and other popish peers; Sir Lachlan Maclean joins Argyle and Athole against them; Argyle appointed to the chief command.—Battle of Glenlivet.—Treacherous intention of Campbell of Lochnell against his kinsman and chief.—Consummate skill of the chief of Maclean saves the royal forces from destruction.—Final result of the battle.—The king leads the army in person.—Suppression of the rebellion.—Renewal of the feud between the Macleans and Macdonalds caused by the revival of the dispute respecting the chief of Maclean's possessions in Isla.—Sir James Macdonald, son of Angus, now at the head of the Macdonalds of Isla and Kintyre, agrees with his uncle, the chief of Maclean, to accommodate their dispute by arbitration.—Sir Lachlan proceeds to Isla on the day appointed for this purpose.—Sir James's treachery brings on a hostile engagement.—Dreadful conflict at Tra-Gruinnart.—Death of the chief of Maclean; his character.—Hector Oíg Maclean succeeds his father, and calling to his assistance the chiefs of Lochiel and Mackinnon, Macleod of Dunvegan, and Macneil of Barra, proceeds to Isla and Kintyre; defeats the Macdonalds at Benbigrie, and ravages the country with fire and sword in revenge for his father's death.—Lachlan Oíg, second son of Sir Lachlan Mór and Lady Margaret Cunningham, progenitor of the Macleans of Torloisk.—Argyle and Huntley appointed lieutenants of the isles.—Loss of the estate of Garbhghambhich in Lochaber by the chief of Maclean through the vindictive animosity of the Marquess of Huntley.—Atrocious cruelty contemplated by the king.—Argyle and Huntley's commissions withdrawn.

—Fresh measures for the better government of the isles.—Treacherous purposes of Argyle and other Campbells against the Macleans.—Maclean of Kingerloch.—Allan, brother to the chief of Maclean, and Hector Roy Maclean of Coll, join Macdonald of Isla against the Campbells.—Death of Hector Oíg at an early age.—Donald of Brolas, third son of Hector Oíg, immediate ancestor of Sir Fitzroy J. Grafton Maclean, Bart., present chief of Maclean.—Sir John Maclean, fourth son of Hector Oíg, predecessor of the Counts Maclean of Sweden.—Hector Mór succeeds his father Hector Oíg, whom he survives but a few years, and dying without issue, is succeeded by his brother Lachlan.

THE measures lately taken to secure the quiet behaviour of the island chiefs appear to have had the desired effect for a considerable time. The suspension of the desolating feuds of the powerful chiefs of Maclean and Macdonald was of course an event of the utmost importance to their followers, and one for which they had reason to feel more than ordinary gratitude to the sovereign. Peace now for some years reigned between the rival clans, and the late intestine commotions, so deplorable in their results to both, had given place to the most friendly intercourse.

This state of things continued uninterrupted for a considerable time, but the unusual harmony now subsistent between parties so long at enmity and so deadly hostile to one another was looked upon more with jealousy than satisfaction by the imbecile Government. The principal strength of the Government, as regarded the



isles, lay rather in the dissensions of chiefs so restless and so powerful ; the growth of friendly feelings between the chiefs of Maclean and Macdonald was therefore regarded with any thing but favour ; and this is made apparent from the step taken against them by the privy council in the year 1594, when, on some pretence of non-compliance with *all* the terms upon which the late remission had been granted them, a decree of forfeiture was, without the least warning, pronounced against them.\* This forced them again to have recourse to the mercy of the king, and to submit their lives and fortunes to his disposal. James, who appears to have been actuated more by a desire to see his vanity gratified by the occasional humiliation of his powerful subjects than by motives of substantial justice, exacted upon this occasion more severe terms from them than at times when their conduct seemed more to warrant it. A sentence of forfeiture was pronounced by the council, and only reversed on their again administering to the necessities of the spendthrift monarch by a peace offering of a considerable sum of money.

Although the pecuniary contribution was evidently the only purpose the king had in view in these proceedings, it was thought necessary to force the chiefs to something like an acknow-

\* History of King James VI. p. 330. ; and Moysie's Memoirs, p. 118.



ledgment of the legality of his conduct, by presenting humble petitions craving their lives and fortunes at his hands. This done, fresh pardons were formally drawn out and presented to them ; and having finally accommodated matters by giving securities for the fulfilment of all the terms imposed upon them, they were permitted to return to their homes.

Calculated as these proceedings were to alienate the goodwill of the chief of Maclean,—for the least that can be said on the subject is that the measures of the king were in this particular instance as inconsistent as they were unmerited,—his treatment however does not appear to have affected his loyalty. His sovereign now needed his aid, and the Lord of Duart was as ready to give his powerful assistance in the public cause of his country as he was in resenting his own private wrongs ; and the breaking out of the catholic nobles, headed by the Earl of Huntley, in June 1594, offered an honourable service to his willing sword, of which on behalf of his king he was the foremost to avail himself. Huntley, Angus, and Errol, aided by Allan Cameron, chief of Lochiel, and the chieftains of Glengarry and Keppoch, raised the standard of rebellion in the north, and the chief of Maclean was summoned to join the Earls of Argyle and Athole and the Lord Forbes for the purpose of proceeding against them. On this occasion, by a

very injudicious arrangement of the king, the chief command of the expedition was intrusted to the Earl of Argyle, only in his eighteenth year, whose youth and inexperience were severely felt in the result.

Argyle's forces first marched upon Badenoch, and here for a considerable time remained inactive except in fruitless barbarities against Huntley's people in that quarter. About the latter end of September, learning that Huntley and Errol occupied the vale of Strathbogie, Argyle proceeded thither, and came up with them near the hamlet of Glenlivet, where a sanguinary battle took place, in which the rebel nobles appear to have had the advantage.\*

Argyle's youth and want of judgment were here fatally felt, and, added to the infamous treachery of his own kinsman, Gillespie Campbell of Lochnell, all that the cool courage and consummate skill of the Lord of Duart could effect did not save the royal forces from defeat. The perfidious purpose of Lochnell is said to have been the death of his chief and relative in the battle, with the view, as he was the nearest in kin, to succeed to his titles. With this intent he opened a traitorous correspondence with the rebels, promising them that, with the division under his command, he would embrace the first opportu-

\* History of King James VI. pp. 337, 338.

nity that offered to change sides ; and that in the meantime the surest means to enable him to do so would be the death of Argyle, and the panic consequent on the event among his faithful followers. To accomplish his purpose he suggested that the artillery should be particularly directed against Argyle's standard. When the battle commenced his diabolical instruction was strictly adhered to, but the result was, though not what he anticipated, a providential punishment to his deserts ; he himself was among the first cut off by the iron shower of artillery directed against the position of his chief.

The poor Campbells, unaccustomed to the use of artillery, and in fact to any sort of regular warfare, soon became panic-struck, and fled from every position occupied by them, pursued by the Gordons and Camerons. Here the long experience and military talent of Sir Lachlan Maclean, with his veterans of many a hard-fought battle, saved the discomfited Argyle from total destruction. From the beginning of the action the chief of Maclean with a detached division of twelve hundred men occupied an advantageous position in advance of Argyle's right, and for several hours defeated, by his consummate skill, every attempt by Huntley's cavalry to force the centre, composed of the Campbells and commanded by Argyle in person. When at length the Campbells abandoned their position, from

the destructive effect of the rebel artillery, Sir Lachlan, with his own clan and the Mac Intoshes, rushed down upon the pursuing Gordons and Mac Phersons, and after a sanguinary conflict of two hours beat them back with prodigious slaughter. The Campbells in the meantime had rallied in the rear, but had scarcely done so before they were furiously attacked in flank by the Camerons and others under Lochiel, and the success of Maclean alone against the centre saved Argyle from being totally routed.

Sir Lachlan, sensible of the important advantage he had gained against Huntley in person, dispatched a messenger to Argyle, requesting the aid of five hundred men in addition to his own, with whom he pledged himself not only to rout the Gordons but to bring their rebel lord before night prisoner into the camp. The leaders of the Campbells, probably more from a feeling of jealousy than any commendable reason, declined the offer of the Lord of Duart. Still the brave Maclean, on whom it is to be regretted the chief command did not on the occasion devolve, repulsed every attack upon his position; and when Argyle finally decided upon a retreat, so effectually did Sir Lachlan protect the royal forces that the result of every assault upon them in the pursuit was only additional slaughter amongst the rebel pursuers.

Notwithstanding the treachery and imbecility

of some of the Campbell chieftains and the total incapacity of their principal leader, the royal army escaped with a comparatively trifling loss; the loss of the rebels in killed was estimated at two to one, chiefly caused in their conflicts with the division under Maclean, who, by the judicious disposal of his men throughout the day, escaped also with an inconsiderable loss.

The offer of Sir Lachlan to capture Huntley so provoked that nobleman that he appears to have never forgot it; and so keenly did he feel the insult, that, with a littleness of soul which certainly does no credit to his memory, he some years afterwards used a low and paltry pretence to deprive the son and heir of Sir Lachlan of a considerable estate in Lochaber, which to this day appertains to the house of Gordon.

On Thursday the 4th October 1594 was fought the battle of Glenlivet, which, were it not for the prowess and military talent of the chief of Maclean, might have proved of the most disastrous consequences to his Majesty's arms.\*

The result of the battle of Glenlivet roused the king to the adoption of such measures as might at once reduce the rebels to obedience. A considerable force was got together, at the

\* Of the battle of Glenlivet, in confirmation of what is here stated, different notices will be found in Sir Robert Gordon's History of Sutherland; Moysie's Memoirs, p. 119; and History of King James VI. pp. 337, 338.



head of which he placed himself, and marching into the disturbed districts, he so overawed the rebellious nobles, that, without offering the least resistance to the royal army, they immediately deserted their men and fled abroad.

Although the high favour of his sovereign now enjoyed by him as the just reward of the important service lately rendered by him against the rebels of his country might have induced the chief of Maclean to peaceful habits for a time, it was scarcely to be expected, in the days in which he lived, that so ardent a lover of warlike deeds should remain long inactive. The peaceable demeanour of his neighbours at this time fortunately offering no cause of domestic quarrel, the Lord of Duart had to seek for the gratification of his militant disposition in some other quarter.

In the latter end of the year 1597 a formidable rebellion of Hugh O'Neil Earl of Tyrone against Queen Elizabeth offered an opportunity not to be neglected by a spirit so restless; and Sir Lachlan, forming an alliance with his old enemy Macdonald of Isla, whose patrimonial estates in Ireland had been wrested from him many years before by the instrumentality of persons now in confederacy with the rebellious Tyrone, they tendered the queen their services, with three thousand men, to aid her against her rebellious subject. Elizabeth, however, perhaps rather doubtful that devotion to



her cause alone could be Macdonald's motive, does not appear to have heartily entertained the proposal, and subsequent representations of the English ambassador in Scotland on the subject to the Scottish privy council induced the two chiefs to relinquish the project.

The peace, which had now for years happily existed between the Macleans and Macdonalds, was again about to be most fatally disturbed by recurrence to the unhappy and endless dispute about the lands in Isla. Sir James Macdonald, having recently succeeded his father in the estates of Isla and Kintyre, burned for occasion to measure swords with his uncle the Lord of Duart, for the numerous injuries he conceived his clan to have suffered in former years at the hands of the Macleans.\* The lands in dispute were lately confirmed to Sir Lachlan by a grant from the crown, and in so far as this particular point was concerned, his nephew does not appear to have felt disposed to oppose his possession of them; only that he still claimed his right of feudal superiority over the possessor.

But while this point was in agitation another subject became the cause of an immediate rupture. A certain farm on the sea side, called Portaskaig, which formed the boundary line between their estates, and which, from its convenience as

\* *Vide* Spottiswood's Church History, anno 1594.

a landing-place, was deemed of considerable importance by each party, was claimed by Sir Lachlan as being within the limits of his grant. This was disputed by Sir James, and after many fruitless endeavours to settle the matter between themselves, it was suggested by Sir Lachlan that the point should be submitted to the arbitration of mutual friends, and in the event of their determination proving unsatisfactory that it should finally be left to the decision of the king. To this Macdonald seemingly gave a willing consent, and a day and place were appointed for a future conference and for naming the arbitrators. The 5th of August 1598 was the day appointed for this purpose, and Tra-Ghruinnaird, or Gruinnart shore, in Isla was fixed upon as the place of meeting.

In the meantime both parties, evidently doubtful of a favourable result, and influenced moreover by want of mutual confidence, made their preparations rather with a view to a hostile meeting than a friendly conference. Sir James Macdonald mustered together about fifteen hundred of his clansmen and vassals in Isla and Kintyre, and Sir Lachlan Maclean with about six hundred followers, among whom were his two sons, Hector Oíg and Lachlan Oíg, arrived at Ellain-Niambh (or Niave island) off Gruinnart shore on the morning of the day appointed. Here he left the greater portion of his followers in the

care of his eldest son, Hector Oíg, while with his younger son Lachlan and about two hundred and sixty kinsmen and others he proceeded to attend the expected conference at Gruinnart. Sir James in the meantime, the better to deceive his uncle, had concealed his men in the rear of the hills, and sent forward a few of his immediate kinsmen to reconnoitre the posture and strength of the Macleans. Macdonald's friends, ascertaining the comparative weakness of Sir Lachlan's party on shore, and satisfied that no immediate assistance could be afforded him by his friends on the island, from the circumstance of the galleys being shored at high water and the impossibility, from their bulk and weight, as well as the length of the shore and softness of the sands surrounding the island, to float them before the return of the tide, went back to their chief and reported accordingly. Young Macdonald instantly issued from behind the hills at the head of eight hundred followers, and drawing them up in hostile array on an eminence overlooking the position of the Macleans, tauntingly sent word to his uncle that he was "come with his friends to the conference, and that his demands were an unconditional surrender of the point in dispute."

The chief of Maclean now became fully sensible of his nephew's treacherous intention, and though but ill-prepared to chastise the insolent tone assumed by him, enraged at his arrogance

he instantly called his friends around him, and finding them all eager to encounter the Macdonalds, the brave Lachlan Mór plucked his deadly brand from its scabbard, and stretching it out in his sinewy grasp, exclaimed, "He who sees the setting sun can tell his son this steel had done its duty;" and then in pleasantness, pointing to the hill occupied by the Macdonalds, he added, "Follow me; let us salute my nephew in his exalted station with due respect." The Macleans rushed forward, and "no quicker does the whirlwind the forest shake," than the first party encountered was swept from off the hill. The Macdonalds in stronger force returned to the attack, but were again with considerable loss beat back. The Macleans now got a firm footing upon the hill, from which it became the object of Sir James to dislodge them; with this intent he ordered a retreat in the direction of a neighbouring eminence, in the rear of which he had a strong reserve of the Kintyre men, in the hope to entice the Macleans from the advantageous position gained by them. In this manœuvre, however, the military experience of his uncle proved too much for him. Having gained a position which promised every advantage in case of attack, and in which he hoped to be able to maintain himself against his enemies until the state of the tide enabled his friends from the island to join him, Sir Lachlan suffered the Mac-

donalds to practise their stratagem unmolested. Sir James finding that his uncle was not to be beat by stratagem, and knowing that delay might prove as dangerous to him as it was of importance to the Macleans, he determined at once on attacking them with a force he hoped to prove irresistible ; he put himself at the head of nine hundred of his followers and made a furious attack upon the hill.

Here the veteran warriors of Glenlivet, formed by the skilful management of their brave leader into an impregnable phalanx, bid defiance to their assailants, until the presumptuous daring of Sir James, who, surrounded by his personal friends, advanced within a hundred yards of the spot whereon his uncle stood, so roused the indignation of the latter, that he rushed forward, observing to those around him that he would “pluck a feather out of that eaglet’s plume or perish in the attempt ;” and, followed by his devoted band with the rapidity of the mountain torrent, he hewed a path through the Macdonalds to within a sword’s length of their chief ; and for a moment beholding his nephew with a look of furious indignation mingled with affection, this cool and collected warrior and truly accomplished soldier merely observed, “*A Shemish ! a Shemish ! a mhic mo phéather, fág mo radhad*” (James ! James ! son of my sister, avoid my path), and at the same instant



the massive weapon, raised perhaps with a different intent, fell with a fatal effect upon another assailant. At this moment a shot from an insignificant follower of the ungrateful nephew brought the heroic chief of Maclean to the ground.

The Macleans, maddened to desperation by the fall of their beloved chief, fell furiously upon the Macdonalds, and making his body their rallying point, fought around it under the influence of such uncontrollable fury that no regard to the overwhelming numbers opposed to them could induce a single individual to accept the quarter now offered by Sir James ; who, notwithstanding that the force already at his disposal outnumbered the Macleans by three to one, had to call up his reserve of Kintyre men to his aid ; and by utter annihilation alone were the Macdonalds able to overcome the devoted followers of the chief of Maclean.

Upwards of two hundred and thirty of his friends and clansmen fell around their chief upon the fatal hill ; little more than twenty survived the dreadful conflict, and of these about a dozen left the field at an early period to escort Lachlan Oig (who was severely wounded) to a place of safety.

The Macleans on Niave island under Hector Oig, for the reasons already stated, could only be idle spectators of the disastrous fate of their chief and friends on shore ; and unable from their



reduced numbers to make head against the Macdonalds, they immediately took to their galleys and returned to Mull. The remains of Lachlan Mór fell of course into the hands of the victorious Macdonalds, by whom they were conveyed to Kilchomain in Isla and interred there.

It is impossible to quit the subject without the expression of regret for the fate of this chief of chiefs, whose death appears to have been deeply lamented, not by his own people only, but by the Highland clans generally. His chivalrous character commanded the respect even of his most inveterate foes, and his indomitable spirit in defence of his own rights, as well as his readiness upon all occasions to redress the wrongs of his people, secured him the admiration and affection of his friends. In person he is said to have been uncommonly tall, and proportionably well formed, with a frame of immense muscular strength; his countenance open and manly, and altogether of a prepossessing aspect. Stern, cool, and collected among his foes, affable and kind amidst friends, Sir Lachlan Mór Maclean's character was calculated to command in an eminent degree the confidence and respect of his warlike followers.

His education was liberal, and such as to bias him from early age in favour of the Reformed Religion, which he ardently embraced from a conviction of its truth; and from the prospects of

happiness its free principles offered his country, he used his best endeavours, by the introduction of pastors of exemplary piety, to establish its blessings among his people ; and it may not be out of place here to observe, that perhaps in no part of the three kingdoms are the principles of the Reformation in their primitive Christian purity more tenaciously adhered to than in those quarters where first inculcated under the mild and paternal influence of this patriotic chief.

If his excessive love of military exploits be not in perfect keeping with these commendations, let the peculiar circumstances of the times in which he lived be called to recollection. The feudal system, mischievous in many respects as it was, existed in full operation in the Highlands, and the princely privileges it conferred on the leaders of powerful clans were not likely to remain a dead letter in the hands of one so ardent a lover of glory as Sir Lachlan Mór. But in fact the state of the kingdom in his lifetime, torn as it was by the dissensions of contending parties, made it impossible for one possessing so much influence as the chief of Maclean to be an idle spectator of events ; and whether on behalf of his king, or in the vindication of his people's rights, his powerful sword was ever ready to aid the cause of justice. He at last fell with that sword in his grasp, and in the prime of life, leaving a name revered and beloved as long as

his paternal protection is remembered and duly appreciated, or his undaunted courage continues to be spoken of with the admiration it cannot fail to command.

Hector O'ig succeeded his father at the age of twenty, and the first act of his chieftainship was to adopt measures of signal retaliation upon the Macdonalds for the death of his father and kinsmen at Gruinnart. For this purpose he called to his aid Mac-Dhonnui-Duy of Lochiel, chief of the Clan-Cameron, the chief of the Mackinnons, Macleod of Dunvegan, and Macneil of Barra; and with an armament, prepared upon a scale calculated to ensure success, he proceeded to Isla. Sir James Macdonald, in anticipation of this movement on the part of the young Lord of Duart, mustered together the whole gathering of Isla and Kintyre, and prepared himself for a conflict which he had reason to believe would be of a sanguinary nature. The hostile parties met at a place called Benbigrie, and as neither felt disposed to offer or accept terms, the result was an immediate battle. The chief of Maclean's followers upon this occasion considerably outnumbered the Macdonalds; but Sir James, well aware that he need hope for no reconciliation with his enraged kinsman, told his followers that in a resolute resistance alone existed any hope of safety to themselves or of protection to their homes. The Macdonalds, goaded to desperation

by a knowledge of these facts, fought with uncontrollable fury, and it was not until the heights of Benbigrie were covered with their slain, and their chief carried off the field dangerously wounded, that their assailants succeeded in routing them. Overwhelmed by numbers the unfortunate Macdonalds were at length obliged to give way and fly in the utmost confusion, not knowing whither, neither mountain nor valley affording them shelter from their victorious pursuers. A few, however, carrying with them their wounded chief, made their way to Kintyre, leaving Isla a prey to the ruthless invaders. For three days the Macleans pursued the work of destruction with remorseless barbarity throughout the island: every human habitation was burned to the ground; and the poor inhabitants left to seek their only shelter in caves and clefts of rocks among the mountains, without fuel and without food. The career of the merciless victors ceased only when the work of desolation was complete.

Of all the conflicts between the two clans, this, *the last*, was the most sanguinary and destructive. The Macleans no doubt felt themselves justified in executing a signal revenge upon their enemies for the slaughter at Gruinnart, but the retaliation must be confessed to have been inhumanly severe, the more unoffending inhabitants, as was commonly the case, being the

greatest sufferers. Deplorable, however, as were its immediate consequences the occasion produced its happy results ; it put a final end to the fruitless feuds of the contending parties. Ever after the battle of Benbigrie the Macleans and Macdonalds appear to have laid aside their animosities and to have lived on the happiest terms of friendship and reciprocal good will.

Of the followers of the young chief of Maclean on this occasion was his brother Lachlan Oíg, whose name has already been introduced as a sufferer at Tra-Gruinnart, where his father fell ; and although but a mere boy, and scarcely recovered from the wounds on that occasion received by him, it is observed that he displayed courage and ability worthy a veteran warrior. He is said to have been affectionately fond of his noble father, with whom also he appears to have been a particular favorite ; in childhood he had conferred on him as his patrimony the lands of Lehire-Torloisk, which reverted to the chief on the death of the notorious Eachuinn Machd Allein (son of Allan na Sop). Lachlan Oíg was the founder of the highly esteemed house of Torloisk, a branch which for centuries has maintained a high and honourable standing among the families of the isles. The estates are now possessed by Mrs. Douglas Clephane Maclean, as heiress in her own right of the “ hospitable halls ” of her revered ancestors.



At her death Lord William Compton, second son of her eldest daughter Margaret late Marchioness of Northampton, will become the Maclean of Torloisk, and the representative of the gallant Lachlan Oíg.

The last feud of the Macleans and Macdonalds appears to have passed without notice at the hands of the government ; nor does it appear that any fresh occurrence demanding the interference of the executive, in so far at least as the Macleans were concerned, happened, till the year 1601, when the necessities of the greedy James made him again turn his eyes upon the highland chiefs, and endeavour to get up some charge against them, whereby he might feel himself justified in exacting a fresh mulct to replenish his exhausted coffers. His first essay was to proceed against them upon process for nonpayment of the crown rents, but finding their inability to meet the extent of his demands, or perhaps aware that little or nothing was really due, after a farce of procedure, and on hearing their objections, the process was abandoned by the council. But the avaricious sovereign was not to be put off by the chiefs' appeal to justice ; commissions of lieutenancy over the southern and northern isles were given to Argyle and Huntley, willing instruments in any work of treachery. Under these commissions they were to be assisted by a council of barons named



by the king “for his majesty’s interest,” for the purpose of regulating and uplifting the rents due to the crown. An armed force was also to be at the command of the royal lieutenants for the purpose of enforcing obedience in the event of the chiefs proving contumacious to the royal authority.

These commissions gave unlimited authority to the lieutenants over the landholders in the highlands and isles, whose character and property were by this measure at once placed at the mercy of treacherous expectants and avowed enemies. The justice or injustice of any measure seemed however a very secondary consideration with the avaricious monarch, if the procedure promised the prospect of gratifying his avarice. In this expectation his chosen lieutenants do not appear to have so much studied the realization of the sovereign’s hopes, as by adopting measures of severity and oppression against the island proprietors to force them into open rebellion, and thereby expose them to the penalty of forfeiture, in which case the lands so forfeited might become their own. Sufficient evidence of such treacherous motives is to be found in the conduct of Argyle at this time towards Sir James Macdonald of Isla : that chief made many overtures with the view of a reconciliation with the government, but in all his endeavours he appears to have been constantly

thwarted by Argyle, and the result was his final forfeiture and ruin some years later.

Though the chief of Maclean, more fortunate than his neighbour of Isla, managed to escape the snares of Argyle in the south isles, he was less fortunate with the lieutenant of the north. Huntley, the popish rebel of Glenlivet, recently advanced to the dignity of Marquess, and now a special favorite with the vacillating and weak-minded James, was, in conjunction with his father-in-law the Duke of Lennox, appointed lieutenant of the northern highlands and isles, by which means the chief of Maclean, as proprietor of the estate of Garbhghambhich in Lochaber, was brought under the authority of his commission. Huntley, whose magnanimity appears to have been only on a par with his other qualities, seized this opportunity of proving how well he remembered the chivalrous Lachlan Mór's offer to capture him on the evening of the 4th October 1594. A convention of estates was summoned by the northern lieutenants to meet at Stirling within a given period, under penalty of forfeiture against an absentee; but many of the northern chiefs, from the distance they had to travel, and the limited period allowed for their appearance, were unable to be in attendance on the day appointed; and although the chief of Maclean presented himself on the very next morning, he found the sentence

of forfeiture already pronounced against him. His subsequent representations to his ungrateful king on the subject were made without success, and his lands in Lochaber were shortly afterwards confirmed by royal authority to the vindictive rebel of Glenlivet.

The king, however, finding that his grasping lieutenants were pursuing measures calculated to enlarge their own possessions rather than augment his pecuniary resources, fell upon a fresh plan : their commissions were renewed and their authority extended ; that of Argyle over the main land of the western highlands and the whole of the southern isles ; and that of Huntley over the northern highlands and all the isles north of the point of Ardnamurchan, except those of Skye and Lewis ; and although the service thereby required of these bloodthirsty instruments of a pusillanimous tyrant may appear incredible, it is only necessary to refer to the records of the infamous privy council of the period to be convinced of the fact.\* They were offered a royal grant of all the lands they might conquer by the *total extirpation* of the existing proprietors within a given period, provided they agreed to pay for the lands so granted such rent as the king might demand : for his share of the expected acquisition the Marquess of Huntley

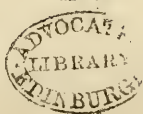
\* Records of the Scottish Privy Council, 1607.

offered to pay a yearly sum of four hundred pounds. But while these terms were in progress a circumstance occurred to prevent the consummation of the diabolical measures contemplated. The nobles and ministers of the reformed religion viewed with alarm the power vested in the hands of Huntley, the avowed enemy of their faith, and discontent became so general that the privy council, with the king's sanction, found it necessary immediately to withdraw his commission, and order him to confine himself within certain bounds in the north, where he was "further enjoined to hear the sermons of the Presbyterian divines, that so he might be claimed from his errors."\*

Thus by a providential interference was averted an act of atrocity contemplated by James, the Sixth of Scotland and First of England, to which it is doubtful if the life of Nero or Dionysius can furnish a parallel.

The accession of James to the English throne relieved the highland chiefs in some measure from the consequences of his rapacious policy, and left the Scottish parliament comparatively free to pursue measures of real utility for the permanent good government of the isles; and it cannot be denied that some measures were really indispensable for laying the foundation of

\* Record of Privy Council, 23 June 1607.



a better order of things at this period in the highlands. The occasional interference of the government in the clan feuds for some years past, though it had not yet entirely broken down the independent authority of the island chiefs over their vassals, had accustomed them at least to the control of the general laws of the kingdom, and offered the privy council an opportunity for adopting further measures for regulating the affairs of the isles. With a view to render these measures less objectionable, the commissions of lieutenancy held by Argyle and Huntley were withdrawn, and the council judiciously appointed as commissioners certain members of its own body by whom it was expected the affairs of the isles might be more impartially administered.

In the beginning of the year 1608 a commission consisting of the Archbishop of Glasgow, the Bishop of the Isles (Andrew Knox), Andrew Stewart Lord Ochiltree, and Sir James Hay of Kingask, proceeded to the isles with power to summon the chiefs to a conference, for the purpose of intimating to them the measures in contemplation by the government. A meeting for this purpose was held at Aross castle, one of the seats of the chief of Maclean in Mull, at which the following barons and heads of houses attended : Hector Oíg chief of Maclean ; Lachlan of Torloisk, brother to the chief of Maclean ;



Hector Maclean of Lochbuy ; Lachlan Maclean of Coll ; Angus Macdonald of Dunaovaig ; Donald Gorm Macdonald of Slaite ; the captain of the Clan-Rannald ; Mackinnon of Mackinnon ; Macleod of Harris ; Macquarie of Ulva, and Mac Phee of Colonsay ; of whom the following terms were exacted by the commissioners ; viz. “ That they should forthwith give security for the regular payment of his majesty’s rents ; deliver up their castles and strongholds, to be at the disposal of the king ; that they should renounce all the feudal privileges claimed by them ; submit themselves wholly to the jurisdiction of the laws, and be accountable that others dependent upon them did the same ; that they should deliver up their biorlinns, galleys, and all vessels of war to be destroyed ; that they should, finally, send their children to the seats of learning in the lowlands, to be educated under the protection of his majesty’s privy council, as became the children of barons and gentlemen of the land.”\* The parties subscribed to all these terms, and the chief of Maclean delivered up his castle of Duart into the hands of Lord Ochiltree, by whom it was immediately garrisoned on behalf of the king.

Accustomed as the feudal barons of the isles were to the exercise of sovereign authority, these

\* Records of Privy Council on Bishop Knox’s reports of the proceedings of the commissioners, 1608.



conditions it may be supposed must have been very galling to them. The measures were nevertheless as wise as they were just, and had not future circumstances interfered with the happy fruits they promised, it cannot be questioned but results the most beneficial might have sprung from them.

The commissioners having finally accomplished the object of their visit to the western isles, deputed their authority, with the approbation of the government, into the hands of Bishop Knox, whose mild and judicious execution of the trust thus delegated to him had greatly reconciled the chiefs to the measures adopted. The destruction of the biorlinns and galleys was delayed at the intercession of the bishop, and ultimately altogether relinquished, as a measure of unnecessary severity. But probably the most weighty reason against insisting upon the fulfilment of this condition existed in the necessity the government saw of giving facility to the transmission of the marketable produce of the isles to the mainland, so as to enable the chiefs to realise the amounts necessary to pay the king's dues, which could not be done without the aid of the vessels which it was in contemplation to destroy. But be this as it may, the unjust condition respecting the galleys was abandoned, and the bishop next summoned the island barons to meet him at Iona, to make known to them

the pleasure of the king in this respect, as well as to renew their oaths of allegiance, and to intimate to them the nature of certain additional measures the government about this time thought proper to adopt.

The regulations contemplated in these measures had for their object the introduction of an additional number of pious divines, who were to be provided for out of the lands of the great island proprietors: the abolishing a certain remarkable custom which till then prevailed, namely, that of taking a wife on approbation, or in plain intelligible terms, *on trial*!\* The establishment of inns and houses of public accommodation for the convenience of travellers throughout the isles was also provided for; and the reduction of the expensive establishments kept up by the great chiefs under the name of

\* Upon this strange principle John Mac-Vic-Ewen, fourth laird of Ardgour, had *handfasted* (as it was called) with a daughter of Mac-Ian of Ardnamurchan, whom he had taken on a promise of marriage if she pleased him. At the expiration of two years he sent her home to her father, but his son by her (the gallant John of Inverscaddel, already noticed at p. 60.) was held to be a legitimate offspring, by virtue of the "handfast ceremony."

Another instance is recorded of a Macneil of Barra having for several years enjoyed the society of a lady of the name of Maclean on the same principle, but his offspring by her were deprived of their inheritance by the issue of his subsequent marriage with a lady of the Clan-rannald family.

“ following,” was likewise insisted upon. The entertaining or encouraging *bards and seneachies* was specially prohibited, and those *obnoxious* personages were themselves threatened with the stocks if they exercised either the pen or the voice in pursuit of “ such idle avocations.” Numerous additional clauses followed in what were termed the “ Statutes of I-Colum-Kill,” having for their purpose the prohibition of the excessive use of wines and spirituous liquors in the households of the chiefs and the restricting the use of fire arms ; and further provisions were made to compel the chiefs and gentlemen of the isles to send their children, male and female, to be educated in the lowlands. For the fulfilment of these conditions the bishop exacted strict security from the chiefs, and called upon them to renew their oath of allegiance, binding them to submit themselves in all matters, whether civil or ecclesiastical, to the supreme authority of the king. These measures must have been considered by the chiefs themselves as promising beneficial results, for it does not appear that they attempted the least opposition to their operation. Nevertheless various disturbances, emanating however from causes totally unconnected with the restrictive influence of these measures, still continued to distract the isles, but in which it is not shown that the Macleans took any part until the year 1613, when the conduct of Argyle

and his associates forced them once more to the brink of revolt.

The family of Argyle, whose perpetual aim appears to have been to foment discords in the isles, in the expectation of extending its possessions by the forfeiture of neighbouring proprietors, had at this time for its representative a nobleman no less artful than ambitious; and with the fawning policy inherent in the race, Archibald the seventh Earl was now at the court of England, in constant and sycophantic attendance upon the sovereign lately transferred from Scotland to fill the throne of that kingdom: thus having the ear of his king he had sufficient opportunities to attempt his long cherished purpose against the chief of Maclean.

Many of the highland proprietors up to this period were apparently very indifferent about the formality of registering their estates, and not a few of them looked upon the obligation to hold their lands by virtue of "a scrap of parchment" even with contempt. This neglect on the part of the proprietors offered a fertile field for the ambitious views of Argyle and his friends. A sort of itinerant commission, chiefly composed of Campbells, was appointed by the government on the suggestions of Earl Archibald, and the estates of the Macleans in Morvern became the first object of attack. These, though in possession of the chief of Maclean as feudal superior since

the forfeiture of the Lord of the Isles in 1493, had, it would appear, never been registered; notwithstanding this omission, however, Maclean was for ages acknowledged as the legal proprietor; but the king now, without consulting either honour or justice in the proceeding, agreed to have a charter of the Morvern estates drawn up in favour of Campbell of Lawers, a relative of the Earl. But fearing that the injustice thus done to the Macleans might rouse that clan to acts of insubordination, the king made it conditional upon the Campbells that they should take and maintain possession of the lands at their own risk alone. A visit of the *flaw-hunting* commissioners to one of the proprietors, however, (Maclean of Kingerloch) afforded them a specimen of the sort of opposition they were likely to meet with in their purpose of spoliation in Morvern. When the commissioners asked Kingerloch to satisfy them as to the tenure by which he held his lands, the indignant chieftain replied, "I can produce no sheepskin nor crotchets upon parchment to satisfy you, but the tenure by which I and my forefathers have held these lands are at your service;" and so saying, he made a sign to his piper, who instantly set up the clan gathering, and out issued from different places of concealment about a hundred armed warriors: "Such, messieurs commissioners," said Kingerloch, "is the tenure by which my forefathers have hitherto



held their estates, and by the same tenure, *if it please you*, it is my purpose still to hold them. Tell your employers this is the answer of *Machd-Mhichd-Eachuinn Chingherloch*.”\* The Argyle commissioners importuned the laird of Kingerloch no farther, but after partaking of the hospitality of his table for that night, they contented themselves with making a precipitate retreat from Morvern on the following day. All the Macleans were now in arms to resist this infamous manœuvre of the Campbells, and it would appear the cunning race did not deem this the most opportune occasion for the accomplishment of their iniquitous purpose, for the Macleans of Morvern retained the possession of their hereditary rights without farther molestation from the Campbell commission.

Finding themselves thwarted in their purposes against the Macleans, the Campbells of Argyle now directed their aim against the Macdonalds of Isla, whose chief Sir James about this time (May 1615) effected his escape from the Castle of Edinburgh, where he had been detained state prisoner for several years past. Immediately on the arrival of Sir James in Isla several of the western clans, who witnessed with jealousy the treacherous views of the Campbells, espoused

\* The patronymic of the head of the Kingerloch Macleans was Mac-Vic-Eachuinn Kingerloch, or the son of Hector's son of Kingerloch.



his cause ; of these was the chief of Maclean, who, though not himself openly in arms with Macdonald, permitted his brother Allan to head the clan in his cause. During the imprisonment of Sir James Macdonald, Campbell of Calder had managed to obtain for himself a grant of that chief's possessions. Sir James on his arrival among his people, and aided as already mentioned, attacked the Campbells and soon drove them out of Isla. Sir James then strongly garrisoned the several seats of his forefathers in Isla and Kintyre, and prepared to maintain by force of arms the inheritance of which he was so unjustly denuded. The Campbells with their usual political cunning had now recourse to the authority of government, in order as much as possible to give the colour of legality to their plundering purposes. The Earl of Argyle at the king's court in England, and Calder and other Campbells in the Scottish parliament, represented the Macleans and Macdonalds as in open rebellion *against the sovereign authority*. Immediately followed an act denouncing Sir James Macdonald *late* of Isla and Kintyre, Allan brother to the chief of Maclean, Hector Roy Maclean of Coll, Donald Gorm O'ig Macdonald of Slaite, Macleod of Harris, the chief of Clanrannald, Mac-Vic-Raonnuil (Macdonell) of Kerpoch, and Macphee of Colonsay, as rebels to the king, and a commission of lieutenancy was

granted to the Earl of Argyle over the western highlands and isles, and a strong force from the counties of Dunbarton, Ayr, and Renfrew was ordered to join him for the purpose of proceeding against the insurgents. Campbell of Calder, the usurper of Sir James Macdonald's rights, as may be supposed, took a conspicuous share in the suppression of this *Campbell-hatched* rebellion, the result of which was the final alienation of the inheritance of the Macdonalds in Isla and Kintyre ; Calder getting for his share the island of Isla ; and the possessions in Kintyre were seized upon by others of his plundering clan.

Sir James Oíg Macdonald (the last of the powerful Macdonalds of Isla) thus deprived of the inheritance of his forefathers fled to Ireland, where he was sheltered for a time by his kinsman Randall Macdonald of Dunluce, first Earl of Antrim ; but the enmity of Argyle, who probably deemed his own and his friends' plunder insecure while the injured Macdonald lived, succeeded in obtaining the aid of the Irish deputy to deprive Sir James of this his last asylum. In perpetual danger of his life from the emissaries of Argyle and the deputy, he was at last forced to make his escape to Spain, where he died.

The acquisition of Isla and Kintyre appears to have appeased the longings of the Campbells for their neighbours' property at least for a time,

for it is not shown that at this particular period they made any attempt upon their other immediate neighbours, the Macleans. But probably this may be attributed rather to the influence of the chief of that clan, arising from his numerous connections at this time amongst the highland barons, together with his near relationship to the secretary of state for Scotland, whose daughter he had recently married, than from want of inclination on the part of the Campbells to make him the subject of attack.

On the suppression of the Macdonald insurrection, however, Hector Oíg of Duart and Morvern, as chief of his clan, was called upon by the government to account for the share his brother Allan and others of his kinsmen had taken in the late proceedings ; but the parliament contented itself with demanding the appearance of Allan and of Hector Roy of Coll before the council to give in their submission and swear allegiance to the king. This being done, sureties were taken for their future conduct, remissions were then granted them for all acts of past disobedience, and they were permitted to return to their homes.

Hector Oíg had always the good fortune to avoid the snares of the Campbells, while others around him suffered severely from their rapacity ; but this, as already noticed, may be accounted for by the powerful connection formed

by him in his marriage alliances. He was first married to Jannette, daughter of Colin eleventh Lord Kintail. This close connection of the chiefs, added to the hereditary friendship which always subsisted between the Macleans and Mackenzies, originating in respect to their having sprung from the same ancestry, rendered them perhaps too formidable for the grasping views of the Campbells. The declining power of the doomed Macdonalds offered at this period an easier prey, and the "vultures of Argyle" failed not to avail themselves of the opportunity. It will, however, be shown it was not want of will but of power that prevented the cowardly race at this time from following up their sinister purposes against the chief of Maclean.

The influence of Hector Oíg received additional weight from his second matrimonial alliance, which was to a daughter of Sir Archibald Acheson of Gosford\*, then secretary of state for the kingdom. This secured him protection against the wiles of the insidious Argyle in that quarter, *where alone the power of a Campbell was at any time to be feared* by a Maclean, namely, in the *secret* councils of the state, or in the *private closet* of a weak-headed sovereign.

The laws enacted from time to time during the reign of James VI. for the better government of the isles, began to be felt with beneficial effect

\* Ancestor of Archibald Acheson, Earl of Gosford, present Governor General of Canada.

throughout the highlands generally about this time : the deadly family feuds, so inimical to the happiness of the people, were now of rare occurrence, and the chiefs themselves became every day more and more reconciled to such measures as the executive thought advisable for the permanent welfare of the inhabitants ; and the more effectually to secure the future peace of the country the government issued a summons, in the year 1616, commanding the attendance before the Scottish privy council of Hector Oíg chief of Maclean, Lachlan Maclean of Torloisk, brother to the chief, Hector Maclean of Lochbuy, Lachlan Maclean of Coll, Sir Rorry Macleod of Harris, Sir Lachlan Mackinnon of Mackinnon, and Sir Donald Macdonald chief of the Clanrannald, when they were required to submit to the following conditions, and to produce sureties for the due observance of them : That they should appear annually before the council, or as often as they might be required, on being summoned : and on such occasions alternately exhibit a certain number of their kinsmen or chieftains, for whose conduct they were to be responsible ; the chief of Maclean to produce four ; Macleod of Macleod, three ; the chief of Clanrannald, two ; and the lairds of Torloisk, Lochbuy, and Coll, and the chief of Mackinnon, one each : that they should restrict the number of gentlemen of their households to the following proportion ; viz. the chief of Maclean, eight ; Macleod



and Clanrannald, six each ; and each of the others, three : that they should confine their abode to certain places of residence on their estates which were allotted them : that they should add to those residences, on the principle of modern improvement, certain domains or farmsteads, which they were duly to plant and cultivate, and, farther, to encourage their kinsmen and vassals to follow their example : *that no chief or chieftain should keep, for the purpose of consumption, more than the following quantities of wine* : the chiefs of Maclean and Macleod, *four tuns each* ; the captain of Clanrannald, *three tuns* ; and the others *one tun* each. To these were added other conditions relating to the education of their children, and restrictions against the keeping an unnecessary number of large galleys or an improper quantity of fire-arms. To the fulfilment of these terms the council required the bonds of the parties themselves as well as the security of friends. The chief of Maclean, on his own behalf and that of his brother Torloisk, gave his personal bond for £40,000, and his father-in-law, Acheson of Gosford, became his surety in the farther sum of 5,000 merks. Maclean of Torloisk had also to give his personal security to the council for the conformity of his son Hector, the master of Torloisk ; and the Macleans of Lochbuy and Coll having likewise arranged matters on their own behalf, they were permitted to return to the isles.



Shortly after this, and ere he attained his fortieth year, died, in the full enjoyment of the affectionate regards of his friends and the esteem of his neighbours, Hector Oíg, chief of Maclean. He had been, as already noticed, twice married ; first to a daughter of Mackenzie Lord Kintail, by whom he had Eachuinn, or Hector Mór, and Lachlan, created a baronet in the year 1631 ; by his marriage to Acheson of Gosford's daughter he had Donald of Brolas, immediate ancestor of General Sir Fitzroy Maclean, eighth baronet of Morvern, and present chief of the Macleans, and John Dubh, of whom the noble house of the Counts Maclean, now of Sweden, is descended.\*

Hector Mór, eldest son of the first marriage of Hector Oíg, succeeded to an extensive and unencumbered property, and at a period when the family of Maclean was at the zenith of its power and influence. The judicious policy of the late chief secured his successor a strong protecting influence throughout the country ; and Hector

\* The author thinks it proper to notice here that he has met with certain manuscripts, in possession of different individuals, which, though they have the appearance of being extracts from an original, are in a great measure founded upon unauthenticated tradition only. In the manuscripts alluded to, it is asserted that Hector Oíg had five sons ; *three* by Lord Kintail's daughter, Hector, Lachlan, and *John*, and two by Acheson of Gosford's daughter, Donald of Brolas and another John, called " John Dubh, whose race," it is added, " is extinct." This addition, evidently a voluntary fabrication, meets the fate of the generality of unauthenticated assertions at the hands of the fabricator himself, for in the genealogical

Mór himself, disposed from natural inclination to a peaceful life, was not likely imprudently to embark in any measure which might injure that influence. He, however, survived his father but a few years, and, dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother Lachlan.

It may, perhaps, deserve remark, that in the person of Hector Mór occurred the first failure in the direct and immediate succession from father to son among the chiefs of Maclean; the eldest son of each chief having regularly succeeded to his father's title and estates for upwards of four hundred years,—from Gillean, the founder of the name, to Hector Mór; and it is no less remarkable that during the chieftainship of Lachlan, who became heir to his brother in consequence of this failure, were effectually laid the insidious plans whereby the two *decapitated traitors* of Argyle had been enabled to accomplish the ruin of the Lords of Duart.

account of the Swedish branch of the Macleans it is distinctly stated that John, their predecessor, was the *youngest* son of Hector Oíg. But the following record in the original MS. may serve to correct the error: "Eachunn (Hector) Oíg, the chief, has thees four sonnes and twa dochters: by my Lord Barron of Ceantail's dochter, the ledy Jennette, he has hes sonne and heir Hector, Lauchlane, and ane dochter, Florance; and be hes presente ledy he has lykwayse twa sonnes and a dochter, Donald and John, and his dochter's name is Isobel." So recorded the seaneachie of the seventeenth century, and he of the nineteenth believes his record to be true.

## CHAP. V.

Lachlan, immediate younger brother of Hector Mór, chief of Maclean, succeeds on the death of that chief; visits Court, and is created a baronet by Charles I.—Effect of his sovereign's gracious reception upon Sir Lachlan.—The King's visit to Scotland.—Deceptive conduct of Gillespie Gruamach, Marquess of Argyle; his traitorous attempts upon Sir Lachlan Maclean's loyalty; original cause of the rupture between the chief of Maclean and Argyle.—Breaking out of the great rebellion.—The Marquess of Montrose, appointed his Majesty's lieutenant-general in Scotland, defeats the rebel leader, Lord Elcho, at Perth.—The chief of Maclean and others, his kinsmen, join Montrose; their reception by the lieutenant-general.—Montrose marches upon Lochaber, and defeats the rebel leader, Argyle, at Inverlochy.—Cowardice of Argyle.—Conduct of some of the Campbell leaders.—Chivalrous conduct of the laird of Treshnish.—Campbell of Skipness.—Results of the battle of Inverlochy.—Eleven hundred Macleans and auxiliaries, with Maclean of Brolas as lieutenant-colonel, place themselves under their chief and join Montrose.—Sir Alexander Macdonald, or Allester Mac-Colla-Kittoch, lieutenant-general to the commander-in-chief.—Montrose marches eastward in pursuit of the Earls of Seaforth and Sutherland; overtakes them in Nairnshire.—Battle of Auldearn; the rebels totally defeated.—Montrose marches into Aberdeenshire.—Battle of Alford; the rebels, under General Baillie and the Earl of Lindsay, again defeated.—General effect of Montrose's victories.—Baillie retreats to Perth.—Montrose, passing Perth, marches southward.—Maclean of Treshnish, with twelve chosen warriors, puts to flight three hundred of the rebel cavalry. Montrose marches through Stirlingshire and encamps at Kilsyth; he is followed by the rebels under Baillie and Argyle.—Battle of Kilsyth; daring

conduct of the laird of Treshnish.—Conduct of the Macleans, Macdonalds, and the men of Athole.—The rebels totally routed.—Pusillanimity of Argyle.—The royal cause triumphant in Scotland.—Sir Alexander Macdonald and Sir Lachlan Maclean, on their way home, with two hundred men defeat seven hundred Campbells at Laggan-Mór in Lorn.—Invitation of the Parliament to the King to enter Scotland.—Insidious purposes of the rebellious privy council against the Marquess of Montrose.—General David Leslie, at the invitation of the privy council, returns to Scotland at the head of a considerable army, and surprises Montrose at Phillip-Haugh.—Montrose retires into Perthshire to recruit his army; the royalists again flock to his standard.—Mandate traiterously obtained from the King for disbanding the royal army.—Montrose retires abroad.—Commissioners sent to England to treat with the English Parliament respecting the King.—The commissioners, Campbell Marquess of Argyle, Campbell Earl of Loudon, and the Earl of Dunfermline, *bargain* with the English Parliament for the disposal of the King's person and other conditions for £400,000!—The King delivered up to his English enemies.—Leslie and Argyle march into the western isles and proceed against Sir Alexander Macdonald.—Capture of Colla-Kittoch; his trial and execution.—Invasion of Mull by Argyle and Leslie; their conduct there.—*Argyle* raises a process against the chief of Maclean for *public dues*; obtains a decree against Sir Lachlan.—Argyle uses the decree to his own purpose, and ultimately manages to convert it into a debt due to himself.—The chief of Maclean, on his way to Edinburgh, is intercepted by a warrant from Argyle, and imprisoned in the castle of Carrick for a debt *due to Argyle*!—Death of Sir Lachlan.

LACHLAN may be said to have succeeded to the inheritance of his house under more favourable circumstances than any of his predecessors.

In the full possession of power and influence sufficient to guard him against open attack from any enemy in his immediate neighbourhood,—possessing the favour of his sovereign as some security against treacherous misrepresentations at court, he had nothing to fear from open or secret enmity; and his irreconcilable foe, Archibald of Argyle\*, made many early attempts to coil himself around him, under the mask of friendship, for *Gillespie Gruamach* (Archibald the morose) well knew his sinister views could make but little progress towards consummation by open enmity to the chief of Maclean.

The first visit of Lachlan to court since the death of his brother was in the year 1631, on which occasion he was graciously received by the king (Charles I.), by whom he was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, by the title of Sir Lachlan Maclean of Morvern. His reception on this occasion by his sovereign evidently made a lasting impression upon the generous nature of the chief of Maclean, inasmuch as it confirmed him in that stedfast loyalty from which in the cause of that unhappy sovereign he never swerved. But this unhappy prepossession (natural though it was) laid the foundation of many disastrous results to his race, and, as will appear,

\* Archibald eighth Earl of Argyle and first Marquess, the “Scotch Worthy!” of the well-meaning, but in the case of this diabolical Campbell, much mistaken Covenanters.



ultimately threatened the total extinction of his powerful family.

An era in British history was now approaching when unsullied honour was to be tested by the fidelity and disinterested loyalty of the sovereign's professed friends ; and it will be shown, during the fearful struggle which was now about to commence between royalty and a detestable democracy, whether self interest or strict adherence to honour and untainted loyalty were the principles by which the chief of Maclean was guided.

In the year 1641 the king visited Edinburgh for the settlement of some Scottish affairs, much about the period that his disputes with his English parliament were agitating the kingdoms. On this occasion none appeared more forward to offer obsequious court to the king than the cunning calculating Gillespie Gruamach ; all his professions of attachment and his seemingly sincere declarations of fealty were received by the unsuspecting monarch with good will, who, ere he returned to England, created the traitor Marquess of Argyle. It may only accord with the general character of this base subject, but at the very time his sovereign was thus heaping additional honours upon him he was actually making the most traiterous proposals to the western chiefs to seduce them from their allegiance ; and Sir Lachlan Maclean was of the first upon whom his infamous attempts were practised. The views of



Argyle in these attempts may be pretty well judged ; could he have succeeded in instigating the chief of Maclean to open rebellion the long-cherished purposes of his race might now be accomplished, and the inheritance of Maclean might at once become his prey ; but, fortunately for the chief of Maclean, honesty, on this occasion at least, was a match for roguery ; he at once, with the scorn Argyle's infamous proposals merited, declined any further friendly correspondence with him.

About this time the king addressed a letter to Sir Lachlan, expressive of confidence in the known fidelity of his house in the cause of royalty. Argyle now again attempted a reconciliation with Sir Lachlan, and evinced much anxiety to learn the nature of his Majesty's communication ; but the chief of Maclean, every day more and more convinced of the traiterous designs of Argyle, only repeated his former resolution to hold no correspondence with him on the subject of his Majesty's interests. It was now evident to Argyle that nothing could shake the loyalty of the chief of Maclean ; and equally satisfied that his own ambitious views to rule the conduct of the island chiefs in regard to the approaching struggle could not be accomplished while the most powerful of them seemed thus disposed resolutely to thwart him, Argyle offered the employment of his *calculating* policy where

it was more likely to be met with a kindred feeling; that is, among those of the *lowland* counties, who ultimately *made* £400,000 by the disposal of their suffering sovereign to their brother traitors of England.

The chief of Maclean became now the object of the traitor's determined hostility; but anxious as Argyle was to form a party which might arm him with influence in the contention between the king and his rebel parliament, he continued for some time to watch the progress of events without declaring for either; ready, however, with the dastardly cunning which characterized his life, to throw his influence into the preponderating scale whenever circumstances promised safety to his cowardly purpose. When, therefore, the affairs of the king in England enabled the Scottish Cromwell to throw off the mask with seeming safety, he no longer hesitated; and that sovereign who but a short time before had heaped honours and many favours upon Archibald Campbell, Marquess of Argyle, found, in 1644, in this ungrateful subject one of the most avowed of his enemies.

In the year 1644 the good and the brave James Graham, Marquess of Montrose, had the commission of lieutenant-general in Scotland conferred upon him by his king; a nobleman whose uncompromising character, warlike genius, and unflinching loyalty eminently qualified him to direct

the energies of the loyal highlanders in the only path in which they would move,—that of honour, and in defence of their injured sovereign.

The first of the gallant Graham's brilliant victories over the rebels was at Perth; here he encountered Lord Elcho at the head of two thousand followers, whom, after a short engagement, he totally routed; he then occupied all the passes into the highlands in the district of Athole, and immediately despatched couriers to the western chiefs, calling upon them to join the royal standard without delay. Sir Lachlan Maclean instantly prepared to obey the summons, but finding all the roads through the county of Argyle shut against him by the Campbells, aided in strong force by the lowland rebels, he did not think it prudent to hazard, with his clan, an immediate march through the county; but, leaving instructions with his brother Donald of Brolas to assemble the Macleans and the other clans subordinate to him as soon as practicable, he took his departure from Duart castle, accompanied by about thirty of his kinsmen, of whom were Maclean of Coll and Ewen of Treshnish, the latter recently returned from Ireland, where he had been in command of a detachment of Macleans from the time of the massacre of the Protestants in 1641. Sir Lachlan, passing through Morvern, was joined by Maclean of Kinlochaline, Allan Mac-vic-Ewen of Ardgour, and Maclean of

Kingerloch ; with this small band he joined Montrose on the day before the battle of Inverlochy.

The Marquess received the chief of Maclean with much cordiality, and publicly thanked him for the promptitude with which he answered the call of his sovereign. His followers in the meantime had posts allotted to them about the Marquess's own person, and were to continue in such posts until such time as the levies from Mull and Morvern joined.

On the day following that on which Sir Lachlan joined the army Montrose entered Strathlochy, having with him little more than two thousand men, and on the following morning he took up a position to the southward of the river Lochy, about two miles north-east of Fort William, at the head of Loch-Linn, where three days previously Argyle arrived at the head of more than three thousand rebels. The fiery Montrose did not keep his rebel antagonist long in suspense ; about sunrise the battle was commenced by the Athole men, led on by the royal lieutenant in person. In this charge the right of the rebels was turned, and their retreat cut off by the only path open to them, the western road by Balla-chaolish. From the first onset the pusillanimous Argyle took shelter on board his galley at the head of Loch-Linn, a spectator rather than an actor in the conflict, and the battle was not yet decided when the dastardly traitor

fled, leaving his misguided followers to the mercy of their assailants. The Campbell leaders did all that brave men could do to check the furious assault of the royalists, but being at last disheartened by the impetuosity of the attack and the desertion of their leader, they threw down their arms and attempted to gain their boats. But this endeavour was rendered abortive by the activity of their victorious pursuers; they were again furiously attacked at the place of embarkation, where, after an ineffectual resistance and the loss of fifteen hundred killed, more than a thousand surrendered themselves prisoners. In the attacks by the Athole men Campbell of Skipness, one of the bravest of the rebel leaders, was brought to the ground by the sword of a gentleman of the Clan-Stewart, who was in the act of repeating the blow with a fatal effect, when his sword was arrested by that of the captain of Kernburg (Ewen Maclean of Treshnish), whose companion in arms Skipness had been in the suppression of the late Irish rebellion. Campbell of Skipness's life was saved, but at the expence of a severe wound to the generous laird of Treshnish, who, having suddenly interposed his body to protect Campbell, received in the fury of the moment the blow aimed at him. Skipness, on being brought before Montrose, declared, had he entertained the least suspicion of the cowardly character of Argyle he would have that morning placed



himself in the ranks of the royal army. The generous conduct of Maclean of Treshnish had its reward in the approbation of his chivalrous leader. During the brilliant achievements that followed Treshnish had invariably some post of honour assigned him under the special direction of the royal lieutenant himself.

The result of the battle of Inverlochy roused the chiefs of the isles in every direction to active exertion in the royal cause. Donald of Brolas, in the absence of his brother and chief, marshalled together the Macleans, with their auxiliary clans the Macquaries and Macniels. At the head of these, amounting to eleven hundred men, with Brolas as his lieutenant-colonel, Sir Lachlan placed himself, and advancing immediately into Lorn he formed a junction with Sir Alexander Macdonald (familiarily known as Alister MacColla), the celebrated and efficient lieutenant-general of the heroic Montrose during his glorious career. The chief of Maclean and Sir Alexander, in their progress to Montrose's camp, cleared the county of Argyle of such parties of the rebels as still lurked there. Meantime Montrose having augmented his army by considerable reinforcements from the western highlands and isles, marched eastward from Inverlochy in the direction of Inverness, in the vicinity of which he had intelligence that the Earls of Seaforth and Sutherland were encamped with 6,000 men, and



were busily engaged in making preparations for the purpose of effecting a junction with General Baillie and the Earl of Lindsay in Aberdeenshire. The rebel earls being apprised of the defeat of Argyle, and of the approach of the victorious Montrose from the west, immediately commenced a retreat by Nairnshire, intending, through the counties of Murray and Banff, to join their friends. Montrose having correct information of their route, instantly divided his army into two divisions, one of which he placed in the command of one worthy the important trust, Alexander Macdonald (or the better known Al-lester Machd-Colla), recently appointed lieutenant-general of the army; with the other he pursued the rebels by the main road to Nairn and Forres in person. The division of Macdonald took the road by Calder, with intention to intercept the rebels ere they reached Forres. Seaforth and Sutherland endeavoured to avoid a collision by leaving the main road and pursuing their retreat southward by Auldearn. They had not, however, proceeded many miles on this route ere they found themselves, to their utter amazement, marching direct upon the very danger it was their purpose to avoid, Macdonald's division having arrived at Auldearn from the southward at the very moment they entered that place. Knowing that Montrose was close upon their rear, the rebels had now no alternative but to

give battle; and hoping by numerical superiority to make an easy conquest of Macdonald's division, they instantly prepared for battle. The impetuous Macdonald, without waiting for Montrose (which, from the strength of his position and the near approach of succour, he might have done without hazarding a single life) instantly attacked them, and had to contend with the whole weight of the rebel force, which in their desperate situation, and in order to overwhelm him by numbers, the Earls found it necessary for their safety to direct against him; yet, though the most fearful slaughter among his faithful highlanders was the result, Macdonald defeated every attempt of the enemy to break through his lines. Montrose, who in the meantime had information of Macdonald having intercepted the rebels at Auldearn, made all haste to join him; and whilst Macdonald was in the utmost suspense as to the result of the engagement, his active chief made up from the north, and falling upon the left flank of the enemy soon decided the fate of the day. The rebels immediately gave way in the utmost terror, leaving upwards of three thousand killed on the field and in the pursuit that followed. Having now scattered all the enemies of his king north and west of him, the indefatigable Montrose, whose celerity of movement appears almost incredible, immediately penetrated into Aberdeenshire,

where he had intelligence the rebels were mustering in strong force under General Baillie and the Earl of Lindsay; and with his accustomed purpose to scatter every band of his foes ere its traiterous plans could be matured, he instantly marched forward to encounter them; and coming up with them on the morning of the 2d July 1645 at Alford, on the southern bank of the river Don, victory again crowned the royal arms. The victory at Alford was the more fortunate for his majesty's cause that it had been achieved at a comparatively trifling loss as to numbers. The rebels left twelve hundred dead on the field, whereas Montrose did not lose fifty men altogether; among these, however, he had to lament Lord Gordon son of the Marquess of Huntley, a young nobleman of much promise, and whose amenity of manners and personal courage made him a special favorite, not only with the noble Montrose himself, but with the whole army. The chief of Maclean was not fortunate enough to have shared in person the glory of this additional victory in his sovereign's cause, but he joined Montrose in Strathdon shortly after the battle, having with him eleven hundred hardy warriors, seven hundred and fifty of whom were Macleans.

The continued and unparalleled success of the royal lieutenant, as it elated the friends of the sovereign, spread consternation and dismay among

his foes, and many persons of influence who had hitherto found it essential to their safety to remain neutral now at once declared for the king. Immediately after the battle of Alford the Earl of Aboyne with the Gordons, as well as many others of note from the northern counties, joined Montrose, and the cause of royalty was now gaining a position which promised a successful termination.

General Baillie, the principal leader of the rebels in the north, after his defeat at Alford made a precipitate retreat with the wreck of his forces towards Perth, where the head quarters of his party lay. Here he was soon pursued by Montrose, who, however, did not deem the present opportunity to attack the rebels the most opportune for his purpose; he therefore contented himself with cutting off a few of their straggling parties and continued his route through Strathern, making a feigned retreat in the hope to draw his enemies to a fair open field. The rebels believing his purpose to be to march eastward upon Edinburgh, General Baillie, joining himself to the *hero* of the eighteen-oar galley of Inverlochy, left Perth to watch his motions. During the march towards Auchterarder Baillie detached about three hundred of his cavalry to harass Montrose, who was marching on a parallel with the rebels by the foot of the mountains west of Crieff. Montrose, annoyed at the insolent fan-

faronade of the troopers, called for Maclean of Treshnish and told him to select a dozen of the best marksmen, and “check the gasconading swaggerers.” The gallant Treshnish made his selection from among the Macleans and Camerons, and watching his opportunity, turned upon the hovering horsemen, and by the first fire brought five of their number to the ground; a whole troop composing the advanced guard of the doughty cavalry instantly took to flight, followed by their elated pursuers into the open plain. Panic-struck, and in their terror creating their pursuers into the formidable mass, not of twelve, but of twelve hundred, they galloped on in the most fearful confusion, never looking behind until they reached Auchterarder, where they reported to their equally *gallant* commander (Argyle) the narrow escape they had.

Montrose after this proceeded on his route unmolested, and crossing the river Forth four miles above Stirling he marched through Kippen, and passing the Kilsyth Hills by Fintry encamped at the village of Kilsyth, where he now resolved upon waiting his antagonists. Here he was immediately followed by Baillie, Argyle, and others, who took up a position three miles to the eastward of Kilsyth; and observing that Montrose had greatly narrowed his field of operation by concentrating his forces upon one particular point, the village of Kilsyth, their first care, in



anticipation of certain success, was to guard all the passes by which Montrose could escape. These preliminaries completed, the rebel leaders moved down upon Kilsyth at the head of six thousand foot and one thousand cavalry, and formed themselves with their right resting upon the heights immediately east of the town and their left extending to the hill southward of that town, at the foot of which the Forth and Clyde canal now passes. The eagle-eyed Montrose immediately comprehending that the intention of his enemies was to surround him, made his preparations accordingly, and perceiving that, in the eagerness of their idle purpose to prevent his retreat, they had weakened their centre by the extension of their wings, he strengthened his own centre, of which he took the immediate command in person; and then forming his wings so as to exhibit a battle front both east and south, he closed upon his enemies as near as possible. By this arrangement the division in his own immediate command served at once as a centre and reserve, ready to aid either wing as occasion might render necessary. In the progress of these preparations he sent for his favourite follower Maclean of Treshnish, and ordered him to select a hundred men and occupy certain cottages and small gardens in advance of his left: "Captain of Kernburg," said the gallant Graham, "in sending you upon this service I feel



it my duty to tell you that the post I assign you is of such importance as to require all your courage and tact to overcome your danger.” “ Danger ! my Lord,” replied Maclean, “ the more dangerous the more honourable : call it desperate, so is my resolution.” Treshnish proceeded to his post, which he had not occupied many minutes before he was furiously attacked by the enemy, but his chosen band of valiant Celts soon made their *breeched* foes recoil. Every shot took effect, and the advancing column confused by this determined resistance to its first essay, stood still for a few minutes, unresolved whether to retreat or advance. Encouraged by the apparent irresolution of his enemies, the fearless Maclean rushed forward at the head of his devoted followers and attacked the column sword in hand. The chief of Maclean, observing the danger to which Treshnish exposed himself, exclaimed, “ My brave kinsman will be cut to pieces,” and rushed forward to his relief without waiting, in the ardour of the moment, for the necessary orders to do so. The whole of Sir Lachlan’s division stripped to their shirts, and throwing aside every thing likely to encumber them instantly followed him. Several of the clans, in their eagerness to engage, immediately followed the example of the Macleans, and the battle now became general throughout the whole lines. The generous and judicious commander-

in-chief, though these attacks without his orders must naturally have been displeasing to him, and may even have disconcerted all his premeditated plans of attack, merely remarked, on the Earl of Airley expressing himself strongly against the highland chiefs acting in so disorderly a manner, "Speak them fair, my Lord," said the noble Montrose, who well knew the highlanders' character, "Speak them fair, my Lord, they are brave and true gentlemen, and withal right loyal; and if they willed it so, could fight and win a battle even if you and I were asleep. They now need only your support and mine, and support they shall have." So saying, he immediately divided his centre into two divisions, one of which under Lord Airley he sent to support the left, while with the other he himself in person attacked the weakened centre of the enemy and broke through it. The rebel army thus dis-severed became one mass of confusion. In this state the royalists fell upon their foes with uncontrollable fury, in the exasperation of the moment quarter being totally unheeded. The Macleans, Macdonalds, and the men of Athole here distinguished themselves most conspicuously. Fighting shoulder to shoulder, those brave clans carried on the work of death with a seeming determination not to leave an enemy alive to relate "the disaster at Kilsyth." Scarcely three

hundred of the rebel foot escaped the carnage, but the dragoons, more fortunate, escaped with the loss of about four hundred men. Here also the morose coward of Argyle, the galley-hero of Inverlochy, saved his worthless life by a timely "run" towards the Firth of Forth, where another friendly galley was in readiness to receive him; nor did his terror subside until a ship on board of which he took refuge was, at his earnest entreaties, got under weigh and put out to sea. The loss of the royalists at the battle of Kilsyth is not distinctly stated, but it is mentioned that, although they fought their adversaries under the numerical disadvantage of four thousand three hundred to six thousand, their loss was comparatively trifling.

The heroic Montrose had now given the final blow to the enemies of his king in Scotland, and the royal authority might be said to be at once re-established in that kingdom. Under this impression the Marquess, after suppressing immediately after the battle of Kilsyth an unimportant rising in Lanarkshire, permitted the most of the highland clans to return to their homes. On their march home the chief of Maclean, with whom was Sir Alexander Macdonald, the undaunted lieutenant-general of Montrose's victories, encountered a party of seven hundred of Argyle's rebels that still lurked at a place

called Laggan-Mór in Lorn, and with their advanced guard, consisting of two hundred men only, totally routed them.

Sir Lachlan Maclean and his brave followers, in anticipation of permanent peace being the result of their late toils in their sovereign's cause, returned to the bosom of their families to enjoy the repose they no less desired than needed. They were not long, however, in the enjoyment of that repose ere a summons from the royal lieutenant again called them together.

The insidious wiles of the diabolical faction into whose hands the destinies of the kingdom and of the unhappy monarch at this time had fallen, rendered useless to the cause of royalty all the brilliant achievements of Montrose. Terrified as the parliament now was into a show of obedience by the powerful sword of that illustrious warrior, the Scottish traitors felt or pretended they felt a disposition to serve their sovereign's cause; and the king was at length induced by his dissembling enemies, amongst whom of course was the infamous arch-whig of Argyle, to place himself in their power. The unsuspecting victim entered into their meshes, and the disposal of his person to his English enemies (as shall be noticed in its place) for £400,000 was, perhaps, the first circumstance that opened his eyes to the deep laid villany by which he was ensnared.

The villanous purpose of Argyle and his base associates was not, however, accomplished before the danger to which the king had thus exposed himself was clearly seen through by the faithful Montrose; for while the rebel faction were amusing their king with professions of seeming loyalty, the main object was to deprive him of power and influence by the destruction of every one who was attached to him. The dreaded Montrose still held his commission of captain-general of Scotland, and the presence of this consummate leader in the kingdom the traitors well knew rendered abortive all their machinations against the sovereign. The rebel general David Leslie, who commanded on the borders, was therefore secretly invited to return to Scotland and proceed against Montrose, whose army, owing to the absence of the highland clans, as already mentioned, did not at this time amount to more than one thousand five hundred men. Leslie by forced marches passed into Scotland through Selkirkshire, and with six thousand troops surprised the Marquess at Phillip-Haugh, of whose small force he made an easy conquest. Notwithstanding this repulse, however, the noble Montrose had resources in reserve sufficient to fight his battles over again successfully with the traitors of his country. He immediately issued his summons to those on whose fidelity and honour he knew he could ever depend; and his "brave



and true highlanders” were now called from their peaceful occupations again to chastise the *trowsered* traitors of the lowlands, who always became mighty courageous whenever the Grampian Hills hid the dreaded mountain warriors from their view.

Montrose fell back upon Perthshire, and appointed Strathearn as the place of rendezvous for the highland clans. To this point the royalists again began to assemble from all quarters\*, and in such numbers as held out every hope that the banner of Montrose, so terrible in the sight of the calculating cowards of the kingdom, would soon repeat its triumphant career in Scotland. But while the faithful friends of his cause were thus quickly assembling, and ready to shed the last drop of blood on his behalf, the unhappy and deceived monarch was actually prevailed upon

\* Of those who were foremost to flock around the royal standard upon this occasion were the Macleans of Coll, as may be seen by the contents of the following letter from Montrose to John Garve the seventh laird of Coll:

“ Sir,

“ I must heartily thank you for y<sup>r</sup> willingness and good affection to his ma<sup>s</sup> service, and particularly the sending along of y<sup>r</sup> sons (John and Hugh), to whom I will have ane particular respect. Hope we also that you will continue ane good instrument for the advancing thereof, the king’s service; for which and all y<sup>r</sup> former loyal carriages be confident that you shall fynd the effect of his ma<sup>s</sup> favor, as they can be witnessed by

“ Your very faithful friend,

MONTROSE.”

“ Strathearn, 20th Jan<sup>y</sup> 1646.

by the reptile members of his Scottish council to seal his own doom, by the issuing an order under his own hand commanding Montrose to cease from his warlike preparations *under the penalty of high treason!* The disinterested and noble-minded Montrose, when satisfied of the genuineness of his royal master's mandate, did "cease his warlike preparations;" and bidding a last farewell (for it was the *last*) to those who shared the most part of his late glorious triumphs, the great, the good, and the brave James Graham, Marquess of Montrose, separated himself from his devoted associates and retired abroad.

The king was now safe enough in the hands of his enemies, who shortly after felt no scruples in sacrificing him to their avarice. Were there not incontestable proofs of the Iscariot villany upon record, it would almost appear incredible that persons in the human form, dwellers in a Christian country, and in the seventeenth century of the Christian era, could have so completely outjudased Judas as to have inveigled their well-intentioned sovereign into their snares, that they might secure a pecuniary advantage by the disposal of his person. It may be denied that pecuniary advantage exactly was the original motive of the traitors into whose hands the king had fallen, and that they, perhaps, rather meant to reap advantages from the possession of his person some other way. *Perhaps* so; but here

is the damning fact — the indelible stain ! When the king could not be prevailed upon to accede to certain propositions, which, in justice to the general interests of his subjects and to his own conscience, it was impossible for him to sanction, the Earl of Loudon (late John *Campbell* of Lawers), the Marquess of Argyle (*Gillespie Gruamach Campbell*), and an Earl of Dunfermline proceeded up to London to treat with the English parliament on behalf of the king for some mitigation of those propositions. “ But, “ as the royalists had observed,” “ it was soon “ seen ” “ *that their treating would end in a “ bargain ;*” “ for, although professing themselves great sticklers for the freedom, honour, “ and safety of the king, they not only *offered “ to concur in any measure that parliament “ might propose* should the king remain obstinate, but offered to withdraw the Scotch army “ from England on receiving payment of the “ arrears of pay due to the army for its services. “ Such an offer was too tempting to be withstood ” (that is, by the blood-thirsty Cromwellians of the English parliament), “ and a committee having been appointed to adjust the “ balance due to the Scots, it was finally agreed “ by the latter, after many charges on both sides “ had been disallowed, to accept of £400,000 in “ full of all demands.”\* — Yes, Christian reader,

\* History of the Highlands and of the Highland Clans, by James Browne, esq. LL.D., Advocate. Vol. II. part. I. p. 2.

“in full of all demands!”—the principal if not the sole demand being the sovereign’s blood. Never was Judas Iscariot more completely copied than in this vile transaction; and if the comparison may be continued without profanation, it will even be found that the *doomed* Israelite had been outdone by Loudon, Argyle, and Dunfermline. The traitor to his Heavenly King received thirty pieces of silver as his price; the traitors to their earthly sovereign, £400,000. Some writers have attempted to soften the character of this diabolical transaction, by assuming that the Scotch traitors were compelled to the step from *fear* of a war with England. Fear certainly might have had its influence with the calculating crawling cowards *in and about Edinburgh*, who by cunning usurped the royal authority in Scotland; and as it will not by any means be denied that fear upon the occasion might also have had its usual effect upon the craven soul of their Argyleshire confederate, some allowance in charity might certainly be made for them on the score of natural pusillanimity. But before an apology is again attempted upon this score, let it be enquired, Where was Montrose,—the undaunted, the *fearless* Montrose,—the friend of the king and of Scotland? Why, in voluntary exile, to escape the machinations of the cowards for whose conduct this apology of “fear” is now offered. Where

were the loyal, the faithful highland clans of the north and west ; the Grahams, Macleans, Camerons, Macdonalds ; the Gordons, Murrays, Stewarts ; the loyal Frasers and Buchanans, with a host of others ;—the victorious asserters of their king and country's cause at Inverlochy, Auldearn, Alford, Perth, and Kilsyth? Aye, where were they? They were beyond the Grampian Mountains of course, unsought and unconsulted, lest *their* unacquaintance with *fear* and their indignation at the horrible treason contemplated might induce them so to act as to defeat the Campbell bargain. It was not at all likely that those who doomed their sovereign to destruction would consult his faithful subjects in the business of “the sale,”—yes, the sale! for whatever colouring partiality may be disposed to give to the base bargain, its final settlement, by the delivery of the king to his English foes and the acceptance of the specified sum of £400,000 by Argyle and his traiterous associates, can neither be coloured nor concealed. But, highlanders of Scotland, you had no hand in the disgraceful deed : let the only extenuating plea of Caledonia be, that a cowardly minority of her sons only had trafficked in the blood of the martyred Charles, and that a deed so abhorrent was committed without your ken. Macleans! loyal and devoted sons of Gillean, for you it need only be said that from the commence-



ment of your sovereign's misfortunes your lives were freely offered and your blood unsparingly shed to secure him a safe asylum from his English foes ; and could you have foreseen the act of iniquity by which he was deprived of that asylum and sold to his enemies, the last drop in your veins would have been shed to save him.

The delivery of the king's person to the English traitors on the 28th January 1647 enabled the Scottish rebels to throw off all disguise, and a considerable army of horse and foot was prepared without delay, so as to overawe the royalists from any attempts on behalf of the king. At the head of this army was placed the notorious David Leslie, and to him was afterwards joined the hero of the many flights, Archibald Campbell, the morose coward of Argyle. Leslie immediately commenced his march into the north, and coming up with the Marquess of Huntley at Banff before the loyal clans had time to join, he forced that nobleman to make a precipitate retreat into the mountains of Lochaber. Leslie now turned southward into Perthshire and joined Argyle at Strathallan, when it was agreed upon to proceed forthwith into the Western Isles, where the gallant Sir Alexander Macdonald was now in arms, and in communication with the western clans, all ready to join him. The purpose of the rebels was to attack Sir Alexander before a junction with his friends

could be accomplished, and in this Leslie succeeded. Marching rapidly into Argyleshire, through Dunbarton\*, he surprised Sir Alexander in Kintyre, who, from the limited number of his followers, being unable to make head against the rebel general, was forced to retreat into Isla. Here the brave Macdonald made his last stand against the enemies of his king; but finding his position in too precarious a state to hope for success by opposition, or for mercy by submission, he immediately passed over to Ireland, leaving his father, Colla-Kittoch (who had hopes of making terms with his enemies), with about 200 men, in the castle of Dunaoving, the ancient seat of his forefathers. The garrison made a resolute resistance for some days, but at length offered to surrender upon certain conditions proposed. The conditions were acceded to by the rebels; but on Colla-Kittoch, under promise of personal safety, coming out of the castle to complete the terms of surrender, he was treacherously seized, and instantly delivered over to the tender mercies of Argyle, by whom he was forwarded to Dunstaffnage Castle in Lorn, and placed in

\* On the march through Dunbarton, Argyle had the son and heir of the chief of Maclean seized at an academy which he was attending there, and carried him by his side as an instrument which the coward well knew might be used with greater effect upon the noble father of his captive than all the Campbell swords the craven lord could muster.

the keeping of a Campbell there until a jury of *Campbells* could be got together to enjoy the gratification of exulting over a fallen foe ; of lecturing him with cowardly abuse ; of passing sentence of death upon him, and of finally glutting their eyes by the last struggles of their victim on a gallows. This Campbell ceremony was literally gone through in the case of Colla-Kittoch-Mac-Gillespick, and the final and more melancholy part of it performed in the cleft of a rock in the immediate neighbourhood of Dunstaffnage Castle : across this cleft the murderers placed the mast of Macdonald's own galley, and leading him forth with the halter round his neck he was suspended to the mast, and perished amidst their fiendish yells.

Leslie and Argyle, after satiating themselves with the massacre in cold blood of more than 200 of the royalists in Kintyre\* and Isla, passed northward into the isle of Mull, the property of the chief of Maclean, which, with more than 5,000 troops, they overran from one end to the other, committing the most disgraceful outrages

\* Of 300 royalists, partly Macdougalls and partly of the Irish auxiliaries which were left by Sir Alexander Macdonald as a garrison in the castle of Dunaverty in Kintyre, more than 200 were deliberately murdered two days after they were induced to surrender under promise that their lives would be spared. This constituted one of the charges against Argyle when brought to trial at a subsequent period for his numberless atrocities.

of which even the mean vindictive spirit of Argyle and his sanguinary associate was capable. These wanton cruelties were the more inhuman as no resistance on the part of the inhabitants had upon this occasion been offered to the rebels. Sir Lachlan Maclean, knowing resistance to be fruitless, had instructed his people to remain at home in pursuit of their domestic concerns, lest by appearing in arms they might afford a plea to the now triumphant traitors to desolate the island altogether. Still, though the people were thus unarmed, and therefore totally incapable of the least opposition, Argyle and Leslie spread their rebels, under the command of the adjutant-general Sir James Turner; whose vernility, added to a certain species of taciturnity, "upon proper occasions" and "upon cases of emergency," rendered him, if credit be due to his account of himself, not a bad representation of the Spanish knight's devoted Panza. Under this Sir Sancho Panza Turner commenced a career of blood and plunder all over the island, which he himself confesses had for its object "that the whole clan of Maclean should be put to the edge of the sword," if his friend and fellow-knight, Donald Campbell, plunderer of the hereditary rights of the Macdonalds of Ardnamurchan "had prevailed in his suit;" and "for my own part," added this worthy adjutant or agent of his fiendish commanders, "for my own part

I said nothing, for indeed I did not care though he had prevailed in his suit." So said this hypocritical tool of the rebel murderers ; and the following is the excuse he fabricates for himself in this cool indifference to the lives of a whole community : " the delivery of the Irish had so irritated me against the whole clan and name." What Turner here alludes to requires some explanation : on the arrival of Leslie and Argyle before the defenceless walls of Duart Castle, eight gentlemen of Sir Alexander Macdonald's Irish followers were inmates of Sir Lachlan Maclean's household. These Argyle insisted should be given up to the disposal of Leslie ; the chief of Maclean peremptorily refused to do so, and prepared to defend the castle to the last ; and it was upon this refusal that the expedition of blood and robbery under adjutant-general Turner, as already noticed, was set on foot.

In addition to this the castle itself, in its defenceless state, was besieged by a force of nearly 3,000 men, the rebel leaders threatening to put every human being within to the sword if obliged to take possession of it by force. Argyle, moreover, had possession of the heir of Duart, whom he had kidnapped at Dunbarton, and whose life was threatened in case of any resistance on the part of his father. Sir Lachlan was too well aware of the unscrupulous character of the cowardly kidnapper to insist, under such



circumstances, upon very strict terms; he at once agreed to place the castle at the disposal of the rebel general on condition that they recalled the detachments which were sent out under Turner and old Campbell of Ardnamurchan, and that the lives of the inmates of the castle should be spared. In this condition the chief of Maclean distinctly mentions "eight Irish gentlemen, his friends, who are enjoying the hospitality of the Lady of Duart." The castle was surrendered, but the conditions were regarded by Leslie and Argyle with their usual adherence to the principles of honour: the unhappy Irish guests were immediately seized and carried to a short distance from the castle, where seven of them were shot. The circumstance under which the only survivor escaped the fate of his companions is both curious and interesting: just as the victims were brought out to prepare for death, Marrión of Duart, youngest daughter of the chief, accompanied by a kinsman on horseback, was taking her departure from the castle for Moy, the seat of Maclean of Lochbuy, and happening to pass the very spot where the late happy guests of her father's halls were at that instant preparing to meet their doom, overcome by the distressing sight, she fainted away and fell to the ground. Her kinsman immediately jumped off his horse and flew to her aid. At the same moment her fall caught the attention of one of the gentlemen in the

melancholy group, who, exclaiming “Ye heartless murderers, will none of you save the lady!” rushed forward, and vaulting with the quickness of thought into the deserted saddle of the lady’s kinsman, he galloped off, and was soon out of the reach of pursuit among the mountains. Whether the fit and fall of the maiden of Duart were a premeditated design or the result of accident must be left to the reader to determine ; it is however the fact, that by the instrumentality of the same lady the gallant fugitive had a boat provided for him on the south side of Mull, by which he finally escaped.

The successes of the rebels throughout the kingdom, and the death of the king, which soon followed, promised the treacherous, the cunning, and the selfish the harvest of plunder they so long and so ardently looked for. Rebel democracy, with the ambitious and the bad at its head, now ruled the realm ; the result, of course, was what it ever was and ever shall be to the end of time ; — law and justice soon became mere things that were ; they were now trampled upon as things totally *inconsistent* with *democratic freedom*.

Let them take who have the power,  
And let them keep who can,

became the ruling principle, and Argyle’s long-cherished views upon the house of Maclean

had now some chance of being realised. Since the commencement of the wars the estate of Maclean had paid none of the public dues, Sir Lachlan estimating the amount of those dues as a remuneration trifling enough to indemnify him for the expense of maintaining a thousand armed followers at his own expense on behalf of his king during Montrose's campaigns; and, from conscientious reasons, he now felt less disposed to pay them into the hands of the traitors who usurped the sovereign authority. Non-compliance on the part of Sir Lachlan was just what Argyle wanted. He instantly set himself about purchasing up all the debts, public and private, against the chief of Maclean he could find; and these debts, together with certain arrears alleged to be owing on account of his ecclesiastical revenues to the Bishop of the Isles, and some old debts for the payment of which he pretended to be security, enabled Argyle to forge a plausible claim against the chief of Maclean to the amount of £30,000.

Having thus far matured his purpose, Argyle's next step was to enter a process against Sir Lachlan, in such dens of rebel iniquity as then existed for courts of law, for the recovery of this amount. The diabolical Scottish Cromwell of course obtained a verdict: in fact the process was ended before Sir Lachlan had the least

intimation even of the existence of the proceedings against him. When apprised of the fact he made all haste to proceed to Edinburgh, in the hope that even the plundering "Committee of Estates," now in possession of the usurped sovereign power in Scotland, might listen to him. But even this resource, frail hope as it at best promised, was debarred the chief of Maclean. His vile vindictive persecutor was prepared to intercept his progress to Edinburgh, having of his own authority issued a writ of attachment against the person of Sir Lachlan, who was taken prisoner at Inverary, and thrown into Argyle's castle of Carrick *for a debt due to Archibald Campbell, Marquess of Argyle*. Thus it was that this base traitor managed to satisfy his feelings of resentment against the honourable, the brave, and loyal chief of Maclean.

For upwards of a year Sir Lachlan suffered imprisonment rather than sign a bond in acknowledgment of the debt demanded by the Argyle impostor. His health at length declining, and seeing no hope of relief by legal measures in a country now prostrate to whigamore rule, Sir Lachlan listened to the affectionate suggestions of his friends, who, alarmed at the state of his health, advised his signing the bond, as the only condition upon which his release could be obtained. Sir Lachlan, now in fact in a dying

state, submitted himself to the wishes of his friends : the bond was signed. His liberation immediately followed, and he returned to his castle of Duart in Mull, where, on the 18th April 1649, he expired. His remains were conveyed to Iona, where amongst the noble line of Duart's chiefs he rests in peace.



## CHAP. VI.

Effects of the disorganized state of the laws upon the highland clans.—Depredations of the Campbells of Lorn and Ardnamurchan upon the Macleans of Morvern.—Sir Hector Rufus, chief of the Macleans, complains to Argyle, but without success; he seizes two of the principal depredators, whom he orders to be hanged.—From Ardnamurchan Sir Hector marches into Lorn to make reprisals upon the Campbells.—Argyle marches west from Inveraray to meet the chief of Maclean; interview between them on Lochow-side.—Sir Hector acknowledges his father's bond to Argyle, to account of which he at once pays £10,000.—Continuation of the feudal disturbances in the highlands and isles.—Sir Hector Maclean, while engaged in the endeavour to suppress the disturbances around him, is summoned by the king to join the royal army; he marches to Stirling, and joins the royalists at the Torwood.—Lambert, the English rebel general, crosses the Frith of Forth at Queensferry.—Holburn of Menstrie, Sir Hector Maclean, and Sir John Brown, detached from the Scotch army against Lambert.—The armies encounter each other near Inverkeithing.—Extraordinary cowardly flight of Holburn of Menstrie and his cavalry.—Chivalrous determination of the chief of Maclean.—Battle of Inverkeithing.—Brave conduct of Sir John Brown and his followers; Sir John, mortally wounded, taken prisoner, and his division dispersed.—The Macleans and Buchanans continue the battle.—Extraordinary acts of devotion exhibited by the Macleans for the preservation of the life of their chief.—Death of Sir Hector Rufus Maclean.—Names of officers of the clan Maclean killed and wounded at Inverkeithing.—Sir Allan, in childhood, succeeds his brother Sir Hector.—Renewal of Argyle's insidious purposes against the house of Maclean.—Argyle's final adhesion to Cromwell's usurpation; accepts £12,000 from Cromwell in con-

sideration for his adhesion and in reward for his endeavours to bring about the final subjugation of Scotland to the usurper's yoke.—Gillespie Gruamach Campbell, Marquess of Argyle, at length expiates his numerous crimes on the scaffold.—Restoration of his estates and title of earl to his son Lord Lorn.—Proceedings against the young chief of Maclean for the recovery of Argyle's alleged claim.—Sir Allan proceeds to London and interests the king in his behalf.—Instructions of the king to the lord commissioner Lauderdale.—A hollow arrangement, altogether favourable to Argyle, is decided upon by Lauderdale.—Death of Sir Allan Maclean, who is succeeded by his only child, then an infant.—The guardians or tutors of the young chief Sir John refuse to fulfil the conditions of Lauderdale's decision.—Invasion of Mull by Argyle.—Lord Macdonald and the guardians proceed to London on behalf of the infant chief of Maclean.—The king writes to the Scottish privy council to see the dispute finally arranged.—Defence of the Macleans before the privy council against Argyle's claim.

THE deplorable confusion and anarchy which prevailed in Scotland on the suppression of the royal authority had their natural results amongst the remote clans in the highlands and isles, and the domestic feuds which the salutary laws enacted in former years had so successfully suppressed were now renewed with their usual barbarous consequences. But if an apology could in any age be offered for this unhappy mode of retaliation and defence, this certainly was the period. The laws of the country were of course a dead letter, especially to those whose loyalty nothing could shake, and whose honour could

never permit them, under any misfortune, to yield an approving consent to the usurped authority of the murderers of their king. The detestable Argyle, with his base associates, held now the chief rule in Scotland, and it may be supposed that the royalists, while the cowardly Argyle possessed the power to oppress them, were not likely to escape the effects of his vindictive animosity. His plundering clan in Lorn and Ardnamurchan, of course taking their cue from their chief, soon began to harass and provoke the Macleans of Morvern by continual aggressions upon their property; and it was the general belief those aggressions were not only encouraged by Argyle but actually committed at his instigation, with the usual diabolical intent to provoke the Macleans to revolt. The Maclean proprietors in Morvern, not willing to hazard their own safety with a government at whose hands they could not hope for much justice, felt an unwillingness to commence hastily measures of retaliation against the depredators; at length, however, after many sufferings, they entered into a bond of self-defence, and consulted their chief as to the measures of protection most advisable to be pursued.

The clan Maclean had at this period for their chief a young man of a warlike disposition and chivalrous character, and it may be supposed, from the injuries suffered by his house for some

years past from the rapacity of Gillespie Gruamach of Argyle, the young chief was willing enough to embrace any occasion of quarrel offered by the conduct of the Campbells. In a foray of the Campbells of Ardnamurchan into Morvern in the year 1651, they carried off a considerable number of cattle belonging to the Macleans. Sir Hector complained to Argyle of the depredatory conduct of his people, and demanded peremptory and immediate satisfaction. Argyle not showing due willingness to give the required satisfaction, Sir Hector called together his people, and, entering Ardnamurchan, seized upon two of the principal offenders, whom he immediately ordered to be hanged at the castle of Drimnin in Morvern; and after forcing the plunderers to make ample restitution for their depredations upon the Macleans, and terrifying them into a promise of honest behaviour for the future, the young chief marched into Lorn, where he also made such reprisals upon the Campbells as compensated his people for the injuries suffered by them so long. The pusillanimous Marquess, who happened to be at Inveraray while the young chief was thus chastising his Campbells, marched westward towards Lorn, and meeting Sir Hector on Lochow-side, imperiously enquired how he dared to enter his lands, or commit the injuries upon his people of which he was lately guilty. "Daring, my lord Argyle,"

answered the gallant Sir Hector Rufus, “is a quality to which I well know *you* are a total stranger, and of which it does not, therefore, become you to speak. But as *I dare* be an honest man myself, I dare also to punish the dishonest; and since it appears you dare not or will not keep your unruly robbers in order, I am resolved they shall keep clear of my people, or the district of Lorn shall within a month exhibit the spectacle of a Campbell thief hanging to every tree in it.”

Although Sir Hector might well dispute the validity of the bond treacherously obtained from his father, as already noticed, his extreme notions of honour would not permit him to argue its illegality or refuse its payment. It appears to have sufficed the noble young chief to see his father’s name attached to that iniquitous document to authorise *him* to pay it; he at once set about doing so, and in one payment advanced Argyle £10,000 to account. Yet even in this transaction the arch robber had managed to dupe the young chief of Maclean: on the payment of the above sum the unsuspecting Sir Hector satisfied himself with taking merely a common receipt, the bond remaining in its original state, without bearing the necessary evidence of this payment being made. This receipt having subsequently been altogether lost, or rather, as was generally believed, having been purloined with other papers



from Duart Castle by some emissaries of Argyle at a future period, not a farthing had ever been credited of the £10,000 ; Argyle's successor having in after years sued for the full amount of the original bond, without the smallest deduction being made on the score of this instalment.

As already noticed, the unsettled state of the kingdom brought about a renewal of the ancient clan feuds and forays which formerly existed, and those disgraceful barbarities so destructive to the well-being of the inhabitants became at this time in the highlands as common as ever. The evil-disposed, unchecked by the law and unawed by any controlling power, led only a life of murder and rapine. The Macleans and the other loyal clans continued to suffer severely from the plundering excursions of the rebel hordes which infested the country, the suspended state of law and justice enabling them to pursue their depredations with perfect impunity.

These irregularities it became the duty of the well-disposed chiefs, as a matter of necessity, summarily to suppress and punish ; so that the country continued for a considerable period in the most deplorable state of disorder. While the chief of Maclean was occupied in the harassing duty of maintaining order amongst his immediate neighbours he received the commands of his king (Charles II.), who was now in Scotland and organising an army for the purpose of opposing

Cromwell, who at this time was pursuing his victorious career into the very heart of the kingdom. The king had his head-quarters at Perth, but on the approach of Cromwell from the east the royal army marched southward upon Stirling, and took up a position at the Torwood, some miles south of the town. Here the royalists received considerable reinforcements; among others Sir Hector Maclean, recently appointed "the colonel of foot" for Argyleshire, who brought to the field 1,500 followers, of whom 800 were Macleans. The Macleans, officered by the principal gentlemen of the name, were under the immediate command of Donald of Brolas, uncle to the young chief, as lieutenant-colonel. The battalion men themselves were chiefly of the better classes, and their military bearing as well as their respectable appearance generally called forth the admiration of the whole army. Little time passed ere the bearing of the gallant band was put to a severe test. Cromwell, on approaching Falkirk, found the royalists so strongly entrenched in their position that he did not deem it safe to attack them, but after a series of manœuvres, in which he succeeded in deceiving the royalists, he managed to send over the Frith of Forth at Queensferry the largest portion of his army, under the rebel general Lambert, with intention to throw himself into the rear of the royalists.

On the royal army having intelligence of this sudden movement on the part of Cromwell, Holburn of Menstrie, a consummate coward, most inapplicably called a general, was detached with the cavalry, Sir Hector Maclean with a division of the highlanders, and Sir John Brown with some lowland regiments, for the purpose of opposing Lambert's advance into the north. Lambert had not advanced beyond Inverkeithing, within three miles of the north Queensferry, before he found himself intercepted by the royalists.

He here drew up his army in battle order, on the rising ground immediately south of Inverkeithing. Holburn made some exhibition or a seeming show of determination to fight; but scarcely a shot was fired by Lambert's cavalry, who commenced the attack, before the poltroon turned his rein west and scampered off the field, with near a thousand horse, and without firing a shot: as a song, familiar to the generality of Macleans, expresses it:—

“Dhág e dêodh Mhachdghilleain cuir a chàthà na ónhreachd.”

(He left the undaunted son of Gillean alone to fight the foe.)

The brave Sir Hector witnessed the flight of the craven dragoons with pity and contempt, though not with dismay. He instantly called to him

the laird of Buchanan and Sir John Brown, to whom the young chief addressed a few words expressive of his resolution, even with the small force they had, to continue the battle. "They are double our numbers," added he, "but what of that; let them come to the sword's point there is not a Maclean in my gathering but will undertake two." Sir John Brown remarked, that they were engaging their enemies not only under great numerical disadvantage, but the position of the rebels was another important advantage they had over them. Sir Hector quickly replied, "What would you have me do? Would you have me fly, like that cowardly old horseman, Holburn, and be for ever the scorn of honest men: our honour and our loyalty demand that we do our best;" and striking his sword into the ground on the spot on which he stood, he observed, "Let the English traitor's deputy march on; here, surrounded by his faithful clan, he will find Duart's chief ready to meet him."

The battle commenced from Lambert's left, where, from a battery planted on the brow of the hill, the firing was fearfully destructive to the Macleans and Buchanans, whose exposed position on the lower ground it completely swept. Sir Hector noticing that the Macleans and their brave allies were becoming furious from the destructive effect of the enemy's artillery, and were every moment more and more eager to be

within the claymór's length of their foes, threw himself into the midst of them and led them up the hill. Here the overwhelming numbers of Lambert enabled him literally to encircle the devoted highlanders. Sir John Brown, with about 200 cavalry and two battalions of foot, had to withstand the whole weight of the enemy's right, and was therefore unable to afford any relief to Sir Hector. Borne down by numbers, after repeated conflicts in which they behaved with honour and suffered severely, Sir John's division took to flight, leaving their gallant leader prisoner in the hands of the enemy and mortally wounded.

The desperate purpose of the chief of Maclean, "neither to yield nor fly," was still his fixed resolve. He formed his undaunted band into a solid body, exhibiting a front in every direction, so as to be better prepared to repulse the attacks which, surrounded at every point as he was, could be directed against him on every side. Even thus encircled, and having with him not more than 800 Macleans and about 700 Buchanans and others, the daring young chief bid defiance to more than 4,000 veterans, led by one of the most experienced generals of the rebel army. The successive charges made upon Sir Hector's determined band by this overwhelming mass may be supposed to have been fearfully destructive; still the idea of accepting quarter was looked upon



with disdain. Under these disadvantages, terrible to contemplate, did the chief of Maclean maintain the unequal contest for four hours, repulsing not only the attacks of the foe, but repeatedly charging him in return. In these charges the slaughter amongst the Macleans and Buchanans was prodigious ; their foes, however, for some hours suffering equally severely.

At length the diminished numbers of the noble highlanders rendered them an easy prey ; still to yield was deemed a dishonourable alternative by the chivalrous Sir Hector Roy. His body literally hacked with wounds, he still continued to oppose the foe and to encourage his faithful followers to persevere, telling them that the cause of their king was worthy a greater sacrifice. The last and decisive charge made by Lambert's cavalry could only be met by the exhausted highlanders with the last efforts of despair. The enemy in this charge directed his attacks more particularly against the spot occupied by Sir Hector.

His noble and heroic clansmen now seeing that the principal object was to cut off their beloved chief, the few that still survived flocked around his person, and numerous were the attempts upon the life of Sir Hector which a Maclean rendered abortive by the sacrifice of his own. In their devotion for their young chief those fearless spirits offered their own breasts to the weapons aimed at him, and as each in succession rushed forward for this purpose his

resolution was evinced, as he threw himself upon the enemy to shield the person of his chief, by the exclamation of *Feár eil airson Eachuinn!* (Another for Hector!) Under the influence of this extraordinary feeling of devotion, no less than eight gentlemen of the name of Maclean lost their lives at Inverkeithing.

With life only ended the resistance of the undaunted Sir Hector Rufus. His body, already covered with numerous deadly wounds, received the immediately fatal one from a musket shot; the ball penetrated his breast and he fell dead on the spot. The few that survived the carnage of the sanguinary day being all severely wounded, of course fell into the hands of the victors, but after a short detention, and when able to travel, they were restored to their homes.

In the battle of Inverkeithing one house alone, that of Ross, or the "Race of the Iron Sword," lost no less than *one hundred and forty men*, chiefly of the better classes. This highly respectable and numerous race were by the sad disaster almost at once totally annihilated.

Of the 800 Macleans that engaged at Inverkeithing, not more than 40 escaped with life, and even those to the day of their death exhibited in the mutilated state of their persons palpable enough proofs of their sufferings upon this dreadful day. The killed and wounded among the officers of the clan were,—

- |  |   |         |
|--|---|---------|
| Sir Hector Maclean of Duart and Morvern,<br>“Colonel of Foot for the County of<br>Argyle,” and Chief of the Clan Mac-<br>lean,   | } | Killed. |
| Lachlan, son of Maclean of Torloisk,   |   |         |
| John and } sons of Maclean of Ardgour,   |   |         |
| Donald }   |   |         |
| Hugh, son of Maclean of Coll. This gentle-<br>man, with a heroic devotion and des-<br>perate daring of which the history of<br>military prowess has perhaps never<br>offered a more extraordinary instance,<br>seeing a number of bayonets directed<br>against the breast of his chief, before<br>whom but an instant before Hugh fell<br>with both legs shattered by a cannon<br>shot, with one desperate effort threw<br>himself forward upon the point of the<br>bayonets, averting, for a short period<br>at least, the fate of his chief, |   |         |
| Murdoch,   |   |         |
| Allan,   |   |         |
| Lachlan,   |   |         |
| Ewen, and } Sons of Lachlan Obhar of<br>Ardchraoishnish, of the Mac-<br>leans of Ross,   |   |         |
| John,  |   |         |
| Hugh, son of Maclean of the isle of Muke,  | } |         |
| Allan, son of Maclean of Drimnin,  |   |         |
| Archibald, son of Maclean of Borreray,   |   |         |
| Charles, son of Maclean of Inverscadell,   |   |         |

Several other gentlemen of the Lochbuy and Ross families met their death at Inverkeithing, but their names are not mentioned.

Donald Maclean of Brolas, uncle of the chief, and Lieutenant-Colonel Com- mandant of the clan Maclean,	} Severely wounded.
John Maclean of Kinlochaline,	
Ewen Maclean of Treshnish; the gallant Captain of Kernburg, so often named with honourable distinction in the pre- ceding pages,	
John of Totteronald, son of Maclean of Coll,	
John Diurach Maclean of the Ardtornish family,	
Neil Maclean of Drimnacross,	

The death of the brave Sir Hector Rufus in his twenty-seventh year threw a sad gloom over the affairs of his house and clan. From his resolute and honourable character every hope was entertained that his affairs would soon be rescued from the fangs of Argyle; but the tender age of his brother Allan, who was a mere child when he succeeded to the inheritance of his forefathers, afforded the perpetual planner of guile and circumvention, "Archibald the Morose," an opportunity to accumulate additional embarrassments upon the house of Maclean.

On the succession of Sir Allan, his uncle Donald Maclean of Brolas, with Murdoch Maclean of Lochbuy, took upon them the office of his guardians, and by the judicious management of the affairs of the estates, Brolas was enabled to pay off a considerable portion of Argyle's

claim. In the meantime the insidious Campbell, fertile in villany, set his mind to work, and finding that the late chief had contracted some debts during the late campaign, in preparing his clan for his sovereign's service, he with wiles and cunning prevailed upon the creditors to dispose of their demands. Having got possession of these debts, Argyle considerably augmented his iniquitous claim against the house of Maclean; but the avaricious slave finding by the final downfall of the royal power after the battle of Worcester there was a likelihood of a "pecuniary reward" being the result of an adhesion to the usurper of England's government, left his persecution of the chief of Maclean to be pursued at some future time, and turned his attention to a source (Cromwell's coffers) which promised a more *immediate fount of gratification*. Alas, for Scotland! her prostrate state must indeed have been deplorable, when the trembling coward of Argyle could be thought worthy a purchase. Yet so it was; and Cromwell at length entered into negotiations with Argyle to bring about the submission of that kingdom. £12,000 was the sum paid by the English to the Scotch traitor, the latter promising for that consideration to do all his pusillanimous soul could effect for the final subjugation of his native country.

This is the last occasion upon which it is



necessary to introduce the name of this base and vindictive enemy of the house of Maclean into these pages. The restoration of the royal authority sealed the fate of Gillespie Gruamach, and Providence at length doomed this hypocritical covenanter and incorrigible traitor to that ignominious end upon the scaffold which he so often and so justly merited. He was beheaded at the Cross of Edinburgh on the 27th day of May 1661 ; and the fact is not a little extraordinary that the very spike upon which was fixed ten years previously the head of the great and generous Montrose, had now received that of his cowardly and malignant enemy.

With the exception of some inconsiderable acts of depredation by the Ardnamurchan Campbells against some families of the Macleans, it does not appear that the tranquillity of the western isles had been materially disturbed for a considerable number of years. The petty aggressions of the Campbells Sir Allan was at all times able to punish summarily, and he took his opportunities to do so ; but a fresh cause of annoyance was now about to commence at the instance of the hereditary foe of the house of Maclean.

Archibald son of the late Marquis was, at the intercession of his friend John Duke of Lauderdale, restored to the forfeited estates and the title of *Earl* of Argyle by the king ;

and no sooner did he find himself thus far advanced in royal favour, than he commenced the prosecution of his father's well-matured design against the chief of Maclean. Sir Allan endeavoured to effect an arrangement, and agreed at once to come to a final settlement by making over to Argyle so much of the estates as would pay the balance due, on credit being given for the large amounts already paid on the original bond. Argyle pretended not to be quite certain as to the amounts paid, and by this shuffling pretence put off from time to time the arrangement proposed. Sir Allan, seeing no likelihood of any satisfactory arrangement being made with Argyle, agreed to refer the matter to the arbitration of the Scottish Council.

Argyle, though pretending to entertain this proposal, was at the same time actively employed in purchasing up every claim, real or fictitious, he could find against Sir Allan, evidently with the base intention to render an arrangement more and more a matter of difficulty.

Sir Allan, had now no alternative but to represent the subject to the king personally; and for this purpose he proceeded to London in the year 1672. He was most graciously received by Charles II., who listened with particular attention to the relation given by the young chief of the original cause of the debt, of the villanous means whereby the late Argyle

obtained the bond upon that debt, and of the subsequent iniquitous methods practised to augment the claim. His majesty immediately sent for the Duke of Lauderdale, the Scottish Lord Commissioner, who happened to be in London at the time, and was graciously pleased to enter into a detail of the facts in the presence of Sir Allan. But his majesty perceiving by the equivocating manner of Lauderdale, how his "favour leaned," would listen to none of the arguments advanced on behalf of Argyle, but "sternly and peremptorily ordered Lauderdale to see Maclean have justice."

Notwithstanding this injunction, Lauderdale on his return to Scotland, in the most unaccountable manner, at once admitted the validity of Argyle's claim, and ruled that the rent of the estates should become due and payable to the Earl of Argyle yearly, until such time as the amount of the bond was finally settled, in the meantime reserving to Sir Allan a certain annual allowance for maintenance. To this arrangement the Chief of Maclean, under the impression that a very few years would release him entirely from the annoyance, readily consented. The insidious purpose of Argyle was to keep the real amount of his alleged or rather fabricated claim as much a secret from his victim as possible. While, therefore, Sir Allan thought he had to pay little more than the amount of the original bond with its interest,

subject to a deduction on the score of the different payments from time to time made to account of it, amounting to more than half its original consideration, Argyle's demand considerably exceeded £100,000, and prior to the period of this "patched accommodation" by Lauderdale, the pair of plundering *Archibalds*, by fraud and villany in the nests of iniquity called "Courts of Justice," and of which they themselves were the Lords Justices, managed to swell the claim against Maclean to the enormous sum of £120,000. To this astounding fact Sir Allan remained a stranger to the day of his death. The arrangement for enabling the Earl of Argyle to "uplift" the rents of Sir Allan's estate was only in its second year, when the death of the young chief in 1774, in his 28th year, left the Macleans, who could hardly be prevailed upon to pay the rents to Argyle even for a day, free to pursue other measures than those of tacit obedience to his plundering purposes.

Sir John Maclean, only child of the late chief, succeeded his father when but four years old. The appointment of his two near kinsmen Lachlan Maclean of Brolas and Lachlan Maclean of Torloisk, men of profound judgment and determined minds, gave unbounded satisfaction to the whole clan, who resolved that the Lauderdale bargain on behalf of Argyle should now be re-

sisted with the sword. Brolas, however, rather than go to extremes, proposed to Argyle to clear off the debt by resigning over to the Earl such portion of the estates as by arbitration might be deemed adequate to satisfy his demand; but as a preliminary condition to this proposal, the guardians required Argyle distinctly and openly to give full credit for the considerable payments at different times made to account of the bond, and to exhibit a clear and satisfactory balance preparatory to the settlement. Argyle agreed to do so, but under some cunning pretence or another he postponed the proposed arrangement, and at length to the surprise of the guardians declined its terms altogether.

It was now evident that no just or equitable settlement could be effected with Argyle, and that resistance by the sword to the Earl's plundering pretension or recourse to the sovereign's interference were the only paths left for the guardians to pursue. The Macleans at once determined not a farthing of the rents should now be paid to Argyle, and this determination being intimated to the Earl he immediately proceeded to Edinburgh to solicit the interference of his friend Lauderdale. The government gave him the assistance of 500 men, to be raised in the counties of Lanark and Renfrew, and with these, joined to 1,800 of his own followers, he commenced his preparations to



invade Mull. The Macleans, not yet recovered from the destructive effects of the disastrous battle of Inverkeithing, were upon this occasion but ill prepared to resist the invasion of so considerable a force. The Campbells therefore landed without opposition, the inhabitants contenting themselves with removing into the mountains and fastnesses of the island for protection with their cattle. The young chief, to shield him from personal harm, was sent to the fortified island of Kernburg, and afterwards to Kintail, under the care of the Earl of Seaforth.

Argyle now at last got quiet possession of the inheritance of the chief of Maclean. Duart and Arros Castles were taken possession of and garrisoned by the infamous plunderer ; and his thieving followers spread themselves all over the island, committing their usual depredations, and even adding personal insult and violence to the wanton barbarities committed upon the property of the unresisting inhabitants. As a specimen of the wanton atrocities committed by the cowardly clan, a monster bearing the stamp of human appearance, called *Lord Neill Campbell*, for the sake of pastime, was in the habit of leading a party of his followers now and then into the mountains, where the poor inhabitants sought shelter, and after there helping himself to such necessities as were required to supply the wants of his bandit followers, he used to employ

them at what he facetiously called “a game at houghing,” (that is cutting off the hind legs of all the cattle they fell in with,) and leaving the poor animals to expire in that mutilated condition. Argyle having exacted a promise that the Macleans should thenceforth pay the rents to his agent left the island, leaving however the castles already mentioned strongly garrisoned.

The occupation of the halls and demesnes of their beloved chief by one so particularly obnoxious to the Macleans as “Campbell of Argyle,” may be supposed to have been galling enough to that “noble and generous race,” and, as might be expected, they only waited the opportunity to execute a severe retaliation upon the intruders. By the time the rents became due, there was not a tenant of Sir John Maclean’s but resolved at all hazards to treat Argyle’s pretended right to them with scorn; and in order to strengthen themselves in case Argyle attempted to coerce them, the guardians formed an alliance with Lord Macdonald and other chiefs, who promised to aid them with 1,000 men.

These symptoms of resistance on the part of the Macleans were speedily conveyed to the Earl by the Commander of Duart Castle, and Argyle lost no time in sending intelligence of the contemplated insurrection to the Privy Council, from whom he again obtained the aid

of some government troops, with full authority to "carry fire and sword into the Maclean districts." Argyle made his preparations accordingly, and embarked with a force of 2,200 men against the Macleans; but this armament was not an hour at sea before the breaking out of a most tremendous hurricane, by which many of the transports were scattered and lost, and the rest totally disabled, were obliged to put back into different ports for shelter. Argyle, thus disappointed in the object of his second invasion, commenced preparations for renewing the attempt. In the meantime the guardians of Maclean, accompanied by Lord Macdonald, proceeded to London to lay the cause of grievance before the king, and to crave his majesty's protection against the persecution of the Scottish Council and Argyle. Upon learning this step of the guardians, Argyle relinquished his warlike preparations and proceeded to London also.

The king ordered that the subject of dispute should be remitted to certain members of the Scottish Council for final adjustment, and both parties submitting to this arrangement, the matter was for the first time brought publicly before the council in the early part of the year 1676, when the claim of Argyle being heard, the guardians, Brolas and Torloisk, put in the following reply :

*“ Answer of the MACLEANS to the complaint given in by the Earl of ARGYLE against them to the Lords of His Majesty’s Privy Council, A.D. 1676.*

“ The Earl of Argyle having convened the defenders before your lordships of his majesty’s privy council to answer to his complaints, which he has founded upon so many laws and acts of parliament importing the pains and punishments of treason, capital punishments, and several other punishments; and having subsumed against them the contravention of these laws by the committing of crimes and deeds mentioned in the complaint, and conquested in the specialities thereof to a voluminous and great length; concluding that to the treasonable and capital crimes it ought to be found and declared that they have been actors or art and part therein, in high and manifest contempt of his majesty’s authority; and that thereby they have tent and omitted the benefit and indulgence contained in the commission granted to the Earl of Seaforth, and thro’ the contravention thereof deemed to have incurred the certification therein contained; and that they also ought to be discerned to repossess the Earl of Argyle in the estate of Dowart, and to deliver up the garrison of Cairnburg, and to befund the rents of the estates unwarrantably intromitted with by them, and to pay the Earl’s particular damages and losses, extending to the sum of £200,000, and that they ought to be exemplarily punished for the crimes libelled.

“ Before the defenders can make particular defences to the present ground of this complaint, which for the most part is made up of very heinous and atrocious

crimes whereof they are not guilty, they humbly conceive that it's fit for them to give your Lordships a true and just account of the grounds and occasions of the great and many troubles and difficulties wherein the Marquis and this Earl, now complainer, have involved them and driven them to, merely to prove the hazard of their lives, ruin of their fortunes, and extinction of their name and family.

“ It is not unknown to your Lordships that the lairds of Mac-Lean, with their friends and followers, have constantly adhered to his majesty's interest and service in the worst of times, and particularly during those most unhappy troubles in this kingdom from which, by the mercy of Almighty God, we were delivered by his majesty's happy restoration. That family did appear in his majesty's service, having joined with the late Marquis of Montrose as soon as he appeared in the field with his majesty's commission, and constantly continued with him, exposing their lives and fortunes in that service, until his majesty's father, of blessed memory, having recalled the commission he gave the Marquis of Montrose, they returned home, and lurked for the preservation of their lives, and could not peaceably enjoy their fortunes; for the late Marquis of Argyle, finding that from the beginning of the troubles he was not able to prevail with them to join with him against his majesty's interest and authority, he took occasion to bring in forces to the island of Mull a few days after the Mac-Leans, under the Marquis of Montrose's command, had furth the battle of Kilsyth, and taking advantage of their absence, burnt, wasted, and destroyed their possessions. After recalling Montrose's commission, he prevailed with the authority for the time to input a garrison in the



house (castle) of Dowart, under the oppression and slavery of which garrison they continued until his majesty came to Scotland in the year 1667, at which time Sir Hector Mac-Lean did, with his friends and followers, come to his majesty to Stirling, to the number of 800 well-armed men of his name, and appointed upon his and their own proper charges. Having gone to Inverkeithing by his majesty's command to oppose the landing of the English usurper, Sir Hector and most part of the principal gentlemen of his name, with all his followers, were killed upon the place valiantly fighting in defence of his majesty and the liberty of the kingdom; so that of the whole 800, 40 never returned. After his death Sir Allan his brother, being a child, succeeded; but how soon any persons appeared for his majesty's interest the friends of that family were ever ready as formerly; and the late chancellor, the Earl of Glencairn, having his majesty's commission, the tutor of Mac-Lean, with his name and followers, were the first that joined with him and the Earl of Middleton thereafter; until that attempt for the freedom of his kingdom from the usurper proved unsuccessful, whereupon they were forced to scatter and retire. And because his name and family were known to be so forward and zealous in his majesty's service, the English, to repress them, did again garrison the house (castle) of Dowart, and keeping them in constant trouble and bondage until his majesty's happy restitution. Which garrison, as is notourly known, was planted there by the advice of the late Marquis of Argyle, who came to Mull and assisted to settle them in the house and island. All which they have represented to your lordships, not from vanity and ostentation, their greatest sufferings and mean services being but the

least of their duty, and thereof they would have been silent, if treason, rebellion, and open opposition to his majesty's authority were not loudly charged upon them in this complaint. But immediate ground of the troubles and difficulties of this family is, that in the year 1642 the late Marquis, considering the aversion Sir Lauchlan Mac-Lean had to the courses of those times, and how ready he would be on every occasion to appear for his majesty's interest, the said Marquis, upon pretence of some debts wherein he was cautioner for him, and upon pretence of feu duties payable by Mac-Lean to the Bishop of the Isles, for uplifting whereof the Marquis had commission, and upon pretence of some by-gone feu duties owing to his majesty, and some other pretences of ammuniti<sup>o</sup>n, contribution money, taxation, and the like, did by his power at the time necessitate Sir Lauchlan to give him a bond for 14,000 pounds, and to subscribe an acc<sup>t</sup> 16,000 pounds, bearing an obligation to pay that sum and annual rents. But thereafter Sir Lauchlan having joined Montrose, and his lands being burnt and destroyed for his opposition to the public for the time, he was neither in condition to quarrel the said debts nor to pay the same, and having died under these distresses, Sir Hector his son, being very young and unacquainted with his father's affairs, —he, in the year 1650, did pay to the Marquis 10,000 pounds, and notwithstanding gave him a bond of corroboration for 60,000 pounds, in which the foresaid 30,000 pounds and annual rents were accumulated. But Sir Hector having been killed in his majesty's service, as is above mentioned, albeit Sir Allan was minor, and that the friends of that family were altogether ruined in their fortunes by their constant adherence to his

majesty's interest, yet from the year 1652 to 1659 they payed of this debt to the late Marquis of Argyle, and to the Lady Ann his daughter, who was assigned thereto, 22,000 pounds. Notwithstanding whereof, in anno 1659, the Marquis pursued Sir Allan, who was then a minor, and when neither he nor his friends, in regard of the troubles, durst safely appear to defend themselves; and upon Sir Allan's announcing to be heir to Sir Hector, he intended adjudication, and for not reproduction of the process obtained a decret of adjudication of Mac-Lean's estate for 85,000 pounds, without any regard or reduction of the sums of money that had been paid. After his majesty's happy restoration, Mac-Lean and his tutor did apply to the parliament, complaining of the great losses which they had by the late Marquis, who burnt and destroyed their lands for concurring in his majesty's service, and procured garrisons to be put in the house (castle) of Dowart, and adduced witnesses, who distinctly and clearly proved that they were deminified in great and considerable sums. But the Marquis's forfeiture having in the meantime proceeded, his majesty's advocate for the time stopped the sentence and constitution of the debt by authority of parliament, and which they intended for no other use but to compensate decret of adjudication accumulated upon the family. This adjudication having fallen under the forfeiture, his majesty was pleased to gift the forfeiture to the Earl of Argyle and his father's creditors, in this manner; viz<sup>t</sup>, in so far as extended to 15,000 pounds of yearly rent, in favour of the Earl himself in the first place; for paying proper wadsetters in the next place; and for payment of the debts wherein the Earl was debtor proprio nomine and as cautioner for his father, in the

third place, and for security of the Lady Marchioness her life rent, and of the provisions of his brother the Lord Neill and of his sisters, in the fourth place ; and thereafter the remainder of the estate was appointed to belong to and be proportionally divided among creditors of the late Marquis, and commission was directed for taking trial of the rental and said settlement of the estate according to his majesty's gift. By the report of which commission there remained nothing to be divided among the creditors but this debt of Mac-Lean's, which is stated to amount to £121,000 at Martinmas 1665, and another debt of the captain of Clan-Ronald's,—£20,000 ; and by the report of the commissioners discern these sums to belong to the creditors.

“ The Earl declared himself willing to denude himself of any right he had thereto in favour of the creditors. But notwithstanding of this report appointing the sum to belong to the creditors, the Earl, to expedite an infestment in his own name as donatory to the forfeiture upon the first adjudication, and intended actions of removing, and mails and duties against Mac-Lean's tenants, obtained decret of removing in absence ; and in the meantime Sir Allan died, leaving a child of four years of age to succeed him. Upon this decret the Earl having charged, and having immediately raised letters of ejection, upon pretence that some servants of the deceased Mac-Lean were in the house (castle) of Dowart, and would not give him admittance to that house, he convened a great many of Mac-Lean's friends before his own justice court for treasonable convocation in arms, and keeping garrisoned houses, and making of leagues among themselves, charging them to find caution to underlie the law upon six days,

and to find landed men cautioners. Whereupon the parties cited, knowing that the Earl or his deputies were to be the judges in that affair, and that it would be difficult for them to find caution, especially landed men, the time being so short, resolved to send to Edinburgh to advocate the pursuit and to suspend the charge for finding caution; but thereafter being denounced in the Earl's court for not finding caution, and an act of adjournal made declaring them fugitives for not compearance, they durst not adventure to pass thro' the country of Argyle; the Earl having issued forth (by his own authority in his own name, as justiciary of the isles, under a signet bearing his coat of arms) letters for denouncing them rebels to his majesty for not appearance, and upon production of his procedure procured letters of inter-communing and commission of fire and sword from your lordships of the council; and thereupon levied considerable forces, invaded the island, and having commission from your lordships to indemnify the defenders, he did accordingly indemnify them, and received possession of the house (castle) of Dowart. But in regard the tutor of Mac-Lean would not renounce any interest of kindness and blood he had to the family of Mac-Lean, and would not accept a charter of the lands of Brolas, containing extraordinary clauses of service and marriage, he thereupon of new convenes the tutor and several others of the name of Mac-Lean in his justice court, proceeding against them upon the former crimes for which they were indemnified, and upon new pretensions of sorning and spulzeing his tenants, he declares them fugitives, denouncing as aforesaid, obtains letters of inter-communing and a new commission of fire and sword. And



it being impossible for the defenders either to come to Edinburgh or to send, but necessarily they behoved to pass thro' the Earl of Argyle's bounds, which safely they could not do, and whereof they had a recent instance in the violent seizing of the person, they had sent with information and instructions to their agents and lawyers at Edin<sup>r</sup>; so that being debarred from access to the ordinary and legal remedies, and being surprized with this new commission of fire and sword after the Earl had attained to the possession of both the houses of Dowart, Morvern, and other parts of Mac-Lean's estate; and having grounds to suspect that the Earl intended the extirpation of their name and family altogether, they resolved to continue without doing wrong, but to defend their lives until they might have an opportunity to send some persons by a compass about to represent their sad and distressed condition to the lords of his majesty's privy council. Which accordingly they did, and whereof the lords of his majesty's privy council were graciously pleased so far to take notice, that they granted them suspension of the letters of denunciation and inter-communing, and assigned them a day to compear, commanding them to disperse and lay down their arms; which they instantly did upon your lordships command, and do now appear before your lordships. And having really represented the rise and progress of their troubles, and which have been occasioned by this pretence of debts alleged due to the late Marquis in anno 1642, and which, if duly considered, will be found unjust at the beginning; and albeit it had been just yet in great part satisfied, and as to which the Earl needed not have interposed himself betwixt Mac-Lean and the creditors, with whom

he would have transacted and have satisfied them of what in law and reason should have been found due; and as to any other debts which the Earl has lately acquired, they were ever ready and willing to have satisfied the same by payment of the true sums which the Earl paid for acquiring the same: which being promised, the defenders' answer to this complaint is as follows:—

“ First. As to the pretended convocations and being in arms in August and September 1674, and the garri-soning of the house of Dowart, they deny that they were otherways in arms than they usually are when they meet about their chief's affairs, to treat about the letting of his lands or other settlements of his estate; and as for all the diligence done against them in the Earl's court, they do repeat their reasons of suspension thereof, principal eik'd, contained in and eiked to the letter of suspension raised before your lordships.

“ Secondly. Albeit they had been guilty of such enormous crimes as were then libelled, as they were not, yet they ought to be assoilzed for all deeds alleged committed by them preceding the 8th of September 1674, in regard by warrant from his majesty's council the Earl did indemnify them, whereupon he attained to the possession of the house (castle) of Dowart and the possession of the lands of Morvern.

“ Thirdly. As to the convocation, bonds, and leagues continuing together in arms, they the defenders humbly represent to your lordships the hail grounds before mentioned; viz<sup>t</sup>, that they were unwarrantably and in a most summary manner proceeded against by the Earl in his own court of justiciary; and altho' he had been judge competent to those high crimes and points of

treason, as he was not, and no judge in the realm can be judge competent thereto but the highest court of justiciary or the court of parliament, yet the letters were most in disorderly executed, in regard the same being letters of treason, whereby they were charged to find caution to underlie the law for the points of high treason libelled, and to compear to answer for the same under the pain of treason, such letters by the undoubted law and practice of the kingdom, and particularly by the 125 Act Ja. 6th, are appointed to be executed by the ordinary heralds and pursuivants bearing coats of arms; otherwise the executions are declared null and void, and of no avail. But so it is, that the said letters were not so executed, and consequently they were unwarrantably and unjustly proceeded against, and declared fugitives for crimes of treason, and denounced rebels and traitors; upon which ground they have raised suspension, and thereupon the hail procedure and all that has followed thereupon should be declared null and void.

“ Fourthly. As the procedure was most unorderly and unwarrantably, so it is a new and great surprise to the defenders. In regard the Earl having attained to the peaceable possession of the house of Dowart and of the lands of Morvern, and within a very few months thereafter having of new again convened them before his justice court for their actings, and some other new pretences, without acquainting them wherein they had done any wrong, they could not but think that the Earl, by this procedure and his preparations to invade them, did intend their utter extirpation, which they acknowledge made them stay together until they had opportunity to acquaint the council; which they could not otherwise do

but by sending their petition enclosed to a privy councillor to have the same presented, not daring to adventure their persons through the Earl's country until the letters of inter-communing and fire and sword were suspended; and immediately after intimation of the council's commands they dispersed. And where as it is pretended that since the council's orders they continue a garrison at Kernburg, they humbly represent to your lordships that some of the Earl's followers, after his first attempt upon Mull, were so cruel and inhumane to the laird of Mac-Lean (who is but an infant of six or seven years of age) that they stripped him naked and took all his clothes from him; whereupon his friends, when the Earl intended to come to Mull in September last, being apprehensive that they might proceed to cruelty against the infant, they sent him to a little rock in the sea which has no fortification but the natural inaccessibleness of the place, and sent two or three persons with him to preserve his person against injuries; and within some few weeks after the council's orders he came forth thereof, and now stays in Airdnancross. And to the other pretended deed of riots and oppression alleged committed by them since the intimation of the council's order, they altogether deny them; but, on the contrary, they have lived in a peaceable manner, sustaining great and very considerable losses by the depredations committed upon them by the Earl's friends and followers, for which they have a complaint raised and depending before your lordships. And not to trouble your lordships with any further answer to this large complaint and specialities, whereof they humbly pray your lordships to consider this affair not only with regard to their service and sufferings for his majesty and his

father, of blessed memory, but also with regard to the manifold and great oppressions committed upon them by the late Marquis, which are so notour to all their neighbours and a great many of the kingdom as nothing is more evident: and also to consider what advantage has been taken against them upon account of this pretended debt of 30,000 pounds in the year 1642, whereof the grounds were unjust, and for which the deceased Marquis never paid 10,000 pounds upon Mac-Lean's account, as can be clearly instructed if your lordships shall think fit to enquire therein; and which is now amassed up, notwithstanding the sums which have been paid as is above related, to 200,000 pounds; and whereupon these advantages of legal diligence were taken ag<sup>t</sup> the lairds of Mac-Lean in the time of their great distress and sufferings for his majesty: and in regard the laird of Mac-Lean and his friends cannot but think it hard to be driven from their ancient possessions by such severe advantages of law upon grounds which materially are unjust; and that, without vanity, they might have expected from his majesty upon the forfeiture of the late Marquis a discharge of these pretences, and that upon material and just grounds, in regard of the devastations which were committed upon them by him and the forces under his command, or by his procurement, upon no other account but their constant adherence to his majesty's service and interest; and through the minority of Sir Allan Mac-Lean at the time of his majesty's restoration, and the negligence of his friends, did occasion that they did not apply to his majesty; and that the benefit of this sum was discerned to belong to the creditors: and in regard that notwithstanding thereof the Earl has not only



interposed between them and the creditors, and so frustrated them of the opportunity of the easy transactions which they might have made with the creditors, albeit the debt had been just, but also has so severely followed his legal diligence that upon pretence of this debt he intends to root out their very name and memory: and seeing it could not be expected that the Earl, who has tasted so bountifully of his majesty's liberality, and whereof the defenders do not envy him, would have been so rigid towards those who to his own knowledge have so eminently suffered for his majesty, by driving them to these necessities, either to lose all their fortunes and die in misery, — to run to courses for their self-preservation which they abhor and detest, desiring nothing so much as to live in obedience to his majesty's laws: — that, therefore, your lordships would seriously enquire into this affair from the original thereof, and to take such courses thereanent towards the settling and composing thereof as to your lordships in justice shall seem fit and expedient."

## CHAP. VII.

The decision of the law-suit prolonged by Argyle.—The king writes to the Scottish council to see it finally adjusted.—The Earl of Argyle executed.—Death of the guardians, and assumption of the management of his affairs by the young chief Sir John; he appoints stewards or factors over his estates, and proceeds on his travels to the continent; returns with King James to Ireland, and prepares to join Lord Dundee in Scotland.—Maclean of Lochbuy, at the head of 300 men, is sent by his chief to join Dundee.—Lochbuy's action at Knock-Breck with a body of the enemy's cavalry; description thereof by Phillips of Amrysloss.—Sir John sends Sir Alexander Maclean to the assistance of Macneil of Callochilly in Gigha.—Attack of the ships of war under Sir George Rooke upon Duart Castle.—Sir John Maclean commands the right of Dundee's army at Killiecrankie.—Death of Dundee.—Decline of James's cause after Dundee's death.—Archibald first Duke of Argyle's representations to King William against the chief of Maclean.—Sir John shuts himself up in the garrisoned island of Kernburg; capitulates with the government, and is favorably received by King William; promises the king that he will accept a command in Holland, but afterwards joins the court of the exiled king at St. Germain; consequent forfeiture of his estates.—On the accession of Queen Anne, Sir John returns to England, is thrown into the Tower, and accused before the privy council as a participator in the Queensberry (or Lord Lovat's) plot; is acquitted.—On the death of Queen Anne he joins the Earl of Mar's standard.—His death and character.—Sir Hector Maclean, only son of Sir John, placed in his youth under the guardianship of Maclean of Coll.—Retires to France, from whence he returns in 1745, to join Prince Charles in Scotland.—Is taken prisoner by

the treachery of one Blair in Edinburgh, and confined in the Castle; released as a French prisoner.—His death at Rome in 1750.—The Macleans under Charles Laird of Drimnin join Prince Charles Edward.—Musical ballad by Miss Ross intended to represent “the gathering of the clan” on that occasion.—The Macleans at the battle of Culloden.—Conduct and death of Maclean of Drimnin in the battle.—The nearest male relation, Allan Maclean of Brolas, succeeds to the titles of Baronet of Morvern and chief of the Macleans on the death of Sir Hector at Rome.—Sir Allan’s military life; visit to him in his island of Inch-Kenneth by Dr. Samuel Johnson.—Descriptive poem on the occasion by Dr. Johnson.—Death of Sir Allan Maclean, who is succeeded in his titles by his nearest of kin Sir Hector Maclean.—Sir Hector’s retired life; his death in 1818; and accession of the present baronet.—Sir Fitzroy Maclean’s military life; his services in the West Indies; his government of the captured islands of St. Thomas and St. John’s; his retirement from active service on the restoration of those islands to the Danish government.—Colonel Charles Fitzroy Maclean, eldest son and heir of Sir Fitzroy.—Donald Maclean, Esquire, M.P., second son of the chief.—Concluding remarks to the foregoing chapters.

NOTWITHSTANDING the urgent desire of the guardians of the young chief that the law plea with Argyle should be speedily and finally decided, the Earl and his friends managed to prolong the suit until 1680, when the guardians again complained to the king of the delay. His majesty, in July of that year, wrote to the Scottish council, directing an immediate adjustment of the dispute; and the final issue was, that Argyle had the island of Tyrie given him

in full compensation for his claim. On the forfeiture and execution of Argyle\* some years later, Tyrie was restored to Maclean.

On the death of his able and judicious protectors and guardians, Brolas and Torloisk, which happened in 1686 and 1687, Sir John Maclean began the management of his own affairs; and having appointed John Mac-Leod of Mishinish, Archibald Maclean of Ardtown, Lauchlan Maclean of Calgary, and Allan Maclean of Gruline, his agents or factors, he went on his travels; first to England, thence to France, whence he returned to Ireland with King James. He came to Scotland (accompanied by Sir Alexander Maclean of Otter, son of the Bishop of Argyle) from the siege of Derry.

Lord Dundee, bearing the commission of the repudiated king, was at this time raising forces for his service in Scotland. Maclean, whose unfortunate predilection in favor of this bigoted sovereign brought on his final ruin, immediately sent Hector Maclean of Lochbuy as his lieutenant-colonel with 300 men to join Dundee.

\* It is worthy of notice, as really exhibiting a remarkable instance of retributive justice, that Argyle in the streets of Edinburgh, and in his progress to the place of execution, suffered a measure of degradation, the very counterpart of that over which he himself more than thirty years before exulted when undergone by the noble and martyred Montrose.

Lochbuy on his march was attacked by five troops of horse, sent by the enemy to intercept him, under command of a major of Mackay's army. The parties encountered each other at a place called Knockbreck, in Badenoch, and after a severe conflict Lochbuy put the horse to flight and killed the commander, with the loss on the side of the Macleans of only one ensign and a few private soldiers; the next morning he joined Lord Dundee. This was the first blood shed for James's cause in Scotland.

The following description of the action at Knockbreck, translated from the graphic original in Latin by Phillips of Amryscloss, an enthusiastic Jacobite, but an amiable man, is perhaps not out of place if inserted here.

Meantime Lochbuy from the stormy isle  
Of warlike Mull advanced to join Dundee;  
Three hundred brave Macleans composed his train,  
A generous loyal clan, whose faithful blood  
Untainted filled his veins. Quick he marched along  
The banks of Spey in silence of the night.  
The royal camp unknown, a stranger he,  
And unacquainted with the gloomy shade,  
Upon a hostile troop of Belgic horse  
(The advanced guard, whom he believed his friends,)  
Erroneous fell. "Stop!" the hoarse sentry bawled  
In horrid Dutch, and straight upon them fired;  
The rest alarmed, a thundering peal of shot  
Discharged, and tore the air with fire and smoke.

The brave Macleans their compliment returned,



And scattered flaming death among the foe.  
Then forming in a wedge, their thickest lines  
They pierced, and through the furious squadron broke  
With sword in hand; nor halted they until  
They gained a neighbouring eminence, a rock,  
Whose frowning top, among the clouds concealed,  
Shewed all its battered sides with rugged stones  
And fragments huge perplexed, and took its name  
From blood which their impervious surface stained;  
Where, as with ramparts fenced, secure they lodged,  
superior to the foe.

Thither, in haste, and with collected strength of  
different lands,

Germans, Dutch, English, rebel Scots, and Danes  
The adverse troop pursue. Oft did they aim  
With fire and sword to storm the rugged camp,  
But all in vain. With spears, and darts, and stones,  
And rocks, which tumbling down with hideous din  
O'erwhelm'd both horse and man, they headlong drove  
Th' insulting foe; who with their mangled limbs,  
And brains, and blood the ragged flints besmeared.  
Their leader, daring, haughty, fierce, and proud,  
In war delighted, and with keenest rage  
His foe pursued; Great Britain's southern shore  
His boasted clime, — the English horse and rough  
Batavian troops

His stern command obeyed.  
His shining neck a golden collar graced,  
And from his shoulder hung a scarlet sash  
O'er a purple robe, conspicuous far,  
With golden lace and rich embroidery shone.  
Enraged to see his baffled troops repelled,  
And scatter'd 'mongst the rocks their mangled limbs,

He gnash'd his teeth, and mad with fury bawl'd,  
"Come down, ye thieves; ye barbarous crew descend,  
"And on the equal plain your courage prove,  
"Nor lurk behind those rocks, if ye be men."  
Then, as if impelled by rage, of all delay  
Impatient, furious he commands his troops  
The precipice to gain and drive them down,  
Or leave their batter'd carcasses a prey  
To wolves and dogs, and fearless leads them on.  
But, undismay'd, the brave Macleans beheld  
Th' audacious foe, and with firm hearts resolved  
By manly deeds to answer boasting vain;  
And, quick as thought, to his unerring eye  
His thund'ring piece a warrior bold applied,  
Whence, as from fate, a whizzing bullet flew,  
With fire and sulphur wing'd, and at the mouth  
Of the proud boaster ent'ring pierced his lungs  
With rapid force, and at his back  
Its passage made. Down to the earth he fell,  
And rolling round his languid eyes, his soul,  
Forth issuing with his blood, dissolved in air.

It was now about day-light, and Lord Dundee, alarmed by the furious firing to the northward of him, the noise of which was greatly increased by the echo of the mountains, and doubtful of the result, prepared, in anticipation of a general engagement, to march to the relief of the Macleans; when immediately after Lochbuy himself at the head of his warrior band was seen issuing from among the hills and approaching the camp, driving before him a considerable number of

prisoners, and enriched with the spoil of the vanquished.

While Sir John Maclean was making his preparations to join Dundee, he received intelligence that his friend Macneill of Callochilly was surrounded in the island of Gigha by the English ships of war ; he immediately detached Sir Alexander Maclean to his assistance, who released Macneill, with the loss of one man of his followers.

As soon as his preparations were completed Sir John marched to join Lord Dundee, leaving his castle of Dowart well garrisoned, and which was furiously attacked during his absence by Sir George Rooke and the men-of-war under his command, cannonading it for several days without effect. At the battle of Killichrankie, fought on the 27th July 1689, between the forces of James, under Lord Dundee, and those of King William under General Mackay, the chief of Maclean commanded the right wing of Dundee's army ; on which occasion he acted worthy the character of his warlike forefathers. But here Lord Dundee lost his life ; and though the highlanders gained the day, the result of the battle was tantamount to a defeat. These impetuous warriors, after the death of their consummate leader, had not a commander suitable to their native ardour, the chief command having devolved on an old, inactive, and inexperienced man named

Cannan, who led them from one disaster to another, until the army was totally ruined. In a most injudicious and ill-timed attack ordered by this incapable old man upon the Cameronian regiment and others at Dunkeld subsequent to the victory of Killichrankie, Sir John Maclean suffered a defeat at the expense of two captains, Hector Maclean of Torrestan, of the family of Coll, and Hector Maclean, son of Maclean of Kingierloch, killed, and Sir Alexander Maclean severely wounded; and several of the private soldiers were also killed and wounded.

After this Sir John sent Captain Allan Maclean, his cousin, and Captain John Maclean, brother of Sir Alexander, with a detachment to the north under Colonel Cannan, who, with other highlanders, were attacked on the first of May at Cromdell Hill. They stood their ground till surrounded by the enemy, when the soldiers threw away their arms and made their escape, but the two officers, indignant at the conduct of their men, fought until, overwhelmed by numbers and wounded, they were taken prisoners.

Sir John returned home and retained possession of his estates till Argyle represented him to King William as an enemy to his cause, and procured a commission from him to bring the Macleans to obedience; which he began to do by fire and sword. He came to Mull with 2,500 men, but Sir John being unprepared for resist-

ance in consequence of the desertion from his cause of Glengarry and Lochiel who had faithfully promised to assist him, he did not deem it prudent to offer opposition, all friends, save his own clan, having forsaken him ; and knowing, though he should get the better of Argyle, yet being in arms against the existing government and his wily enemy being in favour, his ultimate ruin was inevitable. He therefore advised his friends to take protections from Argyle, while he himself, with a number of his armed followers, went to the garrisoned island of Kernburg, where he captured several ships belonging to King William, one of which was laden with necessaries for the army in Ireland.

Here he stayed till the year 1692, when, having got King James's order, he capitulated with the government and went to London, where he was graciously received by the king, who offered him a regiment, which Sir John declining, the king desired him to go a volunteer to the next campaign, and when he returned he would see justice done to him. In the meantime his majesty directed Johnstone, the Secretary of State for Scotland, to see that no injustice was done Sir John in his absence. Sir John came to Edinburgh to put his affairs in order before he went abroad, but the secretary, probably cajoled and influenced by Argyle, the hereditary foe of Maclean, instead of being his friend, proved his



enemy, denying the king's order and threatening to imprison him in the Castle. Upon this Sir John proceeded to London with intention to follow the king to Flanders. When he arrived in London the queen told him that she had information by letters from Scotland, stating certain traiterous designs of his against the government ; but Sir John succeeded in assuring her majesty there was no truth in those reports ; upon which her majesty wrote to the king on his behalf, and he proceeded on his way to Holland.

On his arrival at Bruges, he met some friends of the exiled king, among whom a report was in circulation that a counter-revolution had just taken place in England, and that William was dethroned. Sir John with a fatal credulity listened to this false report, and unfortunately acted upon it ; for instead of joining King William he immediately proceeded to the court of James at St. Germain, where he remained till Queen Anne's accession to the throne. He there married Mary daughter of Sir Æneas Mac-Pherson of Esky.

Upon Queen Anne's accession there was an indemnity offered to those who had gone abroad with King James ; Sir John availed himself of this opportunity to return to Britain, but on his way his lady was taken ill at Calais, where she gave birth to a son, in November 1703. This retarded his progress, so that the day prefixed in the indemnity elapsed before he came to England ; yet,

trusting to the queen's clemency, he embarked as soon as his lady and child could bear the sea.

On his arrival in London he was sent prisoner to the Tower, and soon after brought to trial before the privy council for taking part in the celebrated Queensberry (or rather Lord Lovat's) plot, but was acquitted. As soon as he was liberated the queen gave him a pension of 500*l.* sterling per annum, which he enjoyed during the remainder of his life; the greatest part of which after this he resided in London and occasionally in the highlands.

Sir John was at Achnacarry Castle, the seat of Cameron of Lochiel, in Inverlochy, accompanied by some friends, when the news of the queen's death arrived. The governor of Fort William attempted to take him and Lochiel prisoners, but they made their way through the detachment sent to apprehend them, and escaped.

On the Earl of Mar raising the standard of revolt in Scotland on behalf of the son of the late King James, in the year 1715, Sir John with his clan immediately joined him at Achterarder, some days previous to the battle of Sheriffmuir, and thereby sealed the fate of his house. In that battle the Macleans took a conspicuous share, and had Captain Allan Maclean of the family of Kinlochaline and several soldiers killed, and Maclean of Brolas, their lieutenant-colonel, wounded.

The night of his escape from the detachment at

Inverlochy, Sir John caught a severe cold, which ended in a consumption, and he became so ill at Perth that he was unable even to pay his last court to the Chevalier, who was then on the eve of departure from Scotland — for ever.

When the army broke up from Perth and came to Montrose Sir John was offered accommodation on board the Chevalier's ship, but he declined it; he parted with his men at Keith, and went to Gordon Castle, where this brave unfortunate man, the last of the powerful Lords of Duart, breathed his last, on the 12th March 1716. He was buried in the church of Raffin in Bamffshire, in the family vault of the Gordons of Buckie. His issue were an only son, Hector, and six daughters.

With his life only ended Sir John Maclean's misfortunes. His keen sense of the principles of honour caused him to sacrifice every personal consideration rather than compromise his loyalty in that quarter to which alone he considered it due. Though it is impossible entirely to condemn him for his extraordinary predilection for the old royal race, it must be confessed that he lacked prudence and foresight more than the generality of those who with equal ardour adhered to the same cause. Sir John Maclean appears throughout the whole course of his life to have been one of those with whom principle

is every thing, and self-interest or self-preservation nothing.

He had many opportunities of making his peace with King William, as well as with his successor Queen Anne, and thereby to save his estates from the fangs of those who for generations industriously laboured to make his hereditary rights their prey. They at length unhappily succeeded, and the forfeited property of the chief of Maclean enabled Archibald Campbell, first Duke of Argyle, to add to his other insidiously acquired honours the title of "Lord of Mull, Morvern, and Tyrie."

This brave and truly honourable chief was evidently not politician enough for the troublesome times in which he lived. His straightforward and manly principles despised dissimulation, and a tenacious adherence to the ill-fated Stuarts, to the exclusion of every personal consideration, is the only fault which a friend or a foe could lay to the charge of Sir John, the last Maclean who was possessor of the ancient and hospitable halls of Duart Castle.

On the death of Sir John Maclean, Hector his only son succeeded to the baronetcy of Morvern. Sir Hector was born in France, but at the age of four years he was brought to England, and from thence into the highlands, and placed under the care of his near relation, Maclean of

Coll; in this gentleman's family he remained until he was eighteen years old, under the tuition of approved preceptors. He afterwards studied in Edinburgh, where he made considerable progress in philosophy, the mathematics, and civil law.

In the year 1721 he went to France to complete his studies, but again visited Scotland in 1726. He returned to France in the year 1728, where he remained, occasionally residing in Paris and sometimes at Boulogne, till the year 1745, when he came to Edinburgh, with intention to espouse the cause for which his forefathers had suffered so much, "the cause of the Stuarts." Here, by the treachery of one Blair, in whose house Sir Hector resided, and who hoped to reap a handsome reward for his act of baseness, Sir Hector was sent prisoner to the Castle; but all that the treacherous lowlander accomplished by his officiousness was the loss to himself of a kind and liberal lodger, for which, it is said, Moggie Blair gave many a sound rating during the remainder of his life to her "gowk of a husband."

Sir Hector was detained for some time in confinement, but was at length set at liberty (on the release of the French prisoners) as a subject of the King of France. In the year 1750, being in ill-health, he travelled into Italy, but getting worse and unable to return to France, he continued at Rome until the month of October in that



year, when he expired, in the 47th year of his age.

The stedfast attachment of the clan Maclean to that dynasty which always appeared to them the only legitimate one, was conspicuously shown at the time of the bold attempt by the last of his race, Prince Charles Edward, in 1745. Although the Macleans on this occasion were deprived of the command of their chief Sir Hector, his place was nobly and efficiently filled by the brave and chivalrous Charles Maclean of Drimnin. No sooner had the scion of the house of Stuart landed in Moidart than the fiery cross was seen flying over the hills and valleys of Mull and Morvern, summoning the old friends of his forefathers to aid the gallant aspirant in his attempt to gain the crown of his ancestors. 500 Macleans, ready to shed the last drop of blood for the young Stuart, obeyed the call; at the head of these Charles of Drimnin placed himself; and as Miss Ross of Edinburgh\* has produced, within this year or two, under the name of *A Ballad of the Forty-five*, what she evidently intended to represent the "Gathering of the Clan" on that occasion, the author of these pages is enabled to gratify his Maclean readers with the soul-stirring notes

\* Miss Ross, by maternal descent, is of a much respected branch of the Lochbuy family; *vide* Maclaines of Scallisdale, page 237.

under which their forefathers unfurled the clan banner “o’er Morven’s dark heath” in the year of Prince Charles : —

Banners are waving o’er Morven’s dark heath,  
Claymores are flashing from many a sheath.  
Hark ! ’tis the gath’ring ! On ! onward ! they cry ;  
Far flies the signal, “To conquer, or die.”

Then follow thee ! follow ! a boat to the sea !  
Thy Prince in glen Moidart is waiting for thee ;  
Where war-pipes are sounding and banners are free ;  
Maclean\* and his clansmen the foremost you’ll see.

Wildly the war-cry has started yon stag,  
And waken’d the echos of Gillean’s lone crag ;  
Up hill and down glen each brave mountaineer  
Has belted his plaid and mounted his spear.

Then follow thee ! follow ! &c.

The signal is heard from mountain to shore,  
They rush like the flood o’er dark Corry-Vohr ;  
The war-note is sounding loud, wildly, and high ;  
Louder they shout, “On ! to conquer or die.”

Then follow thee ! follow ! &c.

The heath-bell at morn so proudly ye trod,  
Son of the mountain, now covers thy sod ;  
Wrapt in your plaid, mid the bravest ye lie ;  
The words as ye fell, still to conquer or die !

Then follow thee ! follow ! &c.

\* Miss Ross will pardon the liberty here taken in the alteration of spelling the name ; but as “the gathering” in *Forty-five* consisted chiefly, if not wholly, of *Macleans*, perhaps she will think (her words being in other respects altogether so well suited to the occasion) the adaptation of the name correctly spelt not inapposite.

The Macleans were present at the battle of Culloden, where they behaved with distinguished bravery. Their regiment was one of those (when unable any longer to stand the destructive shower of the enemy's artillery) that broke forward with drawn sword from the lines, and so suddenly routed the left wing of the Duke of Cumberland's army. In this attack, though for a brief period victorious, they suffered dreadfully; the whole of their front line, consisting chiefly of the gentlemen of the clan, being swept away before they came within sword's length of their foes. When the centre of the enemy turned upon them in support of the defeated left, the brave assailants overwhelmed by numbers were forced to retire. In the act of doing so, while rallying his men, Maclean of Drimnin missed one of his sons, and inquired of an immediate attendant if he saw any thing of him; "Sir," said the attendant, "I fear he has fallen:" "If he has, it shall not be for nought," replied the affectionate father; and instantly turning upon the ranks of his enemies, with his pistol in one hand and his sword in the other, he rushed again into the conflict. His faithful attendant attempting to remonstrate with him for uselessly throwing away his life, Drimnin ordered him out of his way, addressing him at the same time with his usual kindness in the Gaelic language: *Allein ! comma léat missé, mas toil léat do bhéatha thoir 'n arrigh dhuit fhéin,*

(Allan ! heed me not ; if thou value thy life, take care of thyself). Charles of Drimnin plunged among the foe, and the faithful Allan saw him no more.

In the battle as well as in the cold-blooded massacre, under the orders of Cumberland, that followed the sad disaster of Culloden Muir, the Macleans lost many valuable lives. But this was their last loss on behalf of the unfortunate Stuarts ; the downfall of whose hopes left the Macleans free to fix their stedfast and disinterested loyalty upon that family to whom it was now due, and upon whom it must also be confessed stedfast loyalty most merited to be conferred, THE ROYAL RACE OF BRUNSWICK.

On the death of Sir Hector Maclean in 1750, the title of Baronet devolved upon Allan of Brolas, great-grandson of Donald, first Maclean of Brolas, immediate younger brother of the first baronet.

Sir Allan Maclean, still spoken of with feelings of affectionate remembrance by many yet alive, embraced a military life in his youth, and served his country in different parts of the globe. The first notice of his military career is as captain under the Earl of Drumlanrig in the service of Holland. He again held a commission in the Montgomery Highlanders in the conquest of North America ; after which he returned home and obtained a majority in Colonel Charles Fitz-

roy's (late Lord Southampton) regiment, in which he served for several years. On the reduction of that regiment he retired from active service, but subsequently attained the rank of colonel in the army. On his retirement he took up his residence in the sacred isle of Inch-Kenneth in Mull, where his hospitable board was always ready for the entertainment of the stranger. Among those who visited the chief of Maclean in this retirement, it is impossible to avoid mentioning the great English philosopher and moralist, Dr. Samuel Johnson, whose description of the reception he met with in the rural habitation, in which

The great Maclean (then) held his high ancestral  
reign,

With daughters fair, whom love might deem

The Naiads of the ocean-stream,

it would be injustice to both parties not to insert here. Dr. Johnson's sentiments were expressed in a Latin poem, a translation of which from the pen of Sir Daniel K. Sandford is to be met with in the interesting little volume, *The History of Iona*, by Lachlan Maclean, Esq. of Glasgow. It may be proper to observe that Sunday was the day of the week which the Doctor happened to spend under the roof of the chief of Maclean at Inch-Kenneth.

Scarce spied amid the West-sea foam,  
Yet once Religion's chosen home,



Appears the isle, whose savage race  
By Kenneth's voice, was won to grace.  
O'er glassy tides I thither flew,  
The wonders of the spot to view.  
In lowly cottage great Maclean  
Held there his high ancestral reign.  
With daughters fair, whom love might deem  
The Naiads of the Ocean-stream:  
Yet not in chilly cavern rude,  
Were they, like Danube's lawless brood;  
But all that charms a polish'd age,  
The tuneful lyre, the learned page,  
Combin'd to beautify and bless  
That life of ease and loneliness.  
Now dawn'd the day, whose holy light  
Puts human hopes and cares to flight;  
Nor 'mid the hoarse waves circling swell  
Did worship here forget to dwell.  
What though beneath a woman's hand  
The sacred volume's leaves expand,  
No need of priestly sanction there —  
The sinless heart makes holy prayer!  
Then wherefore further seek to rove,  
While here is all our hearts approve, —  
Repose, security, and love.

Here Sir Allan passed the remainder of his days. He died on the 10th December 1783, leaving a name behind him beloved and revered by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Sir Allan Maclean left three daughters, but his only male offspring died in childhood; he was therefore succeeded in his titles by his nearest male relation, Hector, grandson of Hector O'ig of Brolas, Sir Allan's grand-uncle.

Sir Hector Maclean of Morvern served for some time in his earlier years as lieutenant in the army, but he lived a retired life during the greatest portion of his days. He died without issue in the year 1818, and was succeeded by his brother, General Fitzroy J. Grafton Maclean, the present baronet.

Sir Fitzroy Jeffreys Grafton Maclean, now the representative of the noble race of chiefs whose history the preceding pages profess to record, made the profession of arms his choice, and entered the service in early years. He first obtained his commission as ensign in the 29th regiment in the year 1787, and in 1788 was promoted to a lieutenancy in the same regiment, then under the command of the late Earl of Harrington. In 1793 he received a captaincy in the 60th, and was with his regiment at the capture of the island of Tobago, as well as in the attack on Martinique in that year. In September 1794 he was promoted to a majority in the 110th regiment, and in 1795 to a lieutenant-colonelcy in the 82d. In 1803 he obtained the brevet rank of colonel, and was appointed commandant of the Batavian troops who were received into the British service on the surrender of the Dutch West India colonies. In the expedition for the capture of Surinam under General Sir Charles Green, he commanded the advanced corps of the army, composed of the

flank companies. In 1805 he was appointed brigadier-general, and served with General Boyer at the capture of the Danish islands of St. Thomas and St. John, the government of which was conferred upon him by his majesty's commission in 1808. In this government (except for a brief period, during which he was with General Sir George Beckwith at the taking of Guadaloupe) he continued until the peace in 1815, when the islands were restored to the crown of Denmark.

It is a pleasure here to notice what has indeed been so well known to, and so generally spoken of by those acquainted with Sir Fitzroy Maclean during his administration of the affairs of those islands, that so much did his impartial conduct, mild sway, and the kindness of his disposition endear him to all classes of the inhabitants, that he took his departure amidst sincere and universal regret. While the higher classes esteemed and revered him for his indefatigable zeal to improve their condition and promote their happiness, the humbler portion of the community, especially the coloured population, had by his retirement to regret the loss of a benefactor, to whose humane care and philanthropic policy they owed blessings to which till then they were strangers. These sentiments were not felt in silence only, but were loudly expressed on

their kind governor bidding his farewell to the grateful inhabitants of Saint Thomas and St. John's.

During the period of Sir Fitzroy Maclean's government he received the respective promotions of major-general (July 1810) and lieutenant-general (4th June 1814). In June 1815 he returned to Europe, after passing, with very little interval, a period of twenty-eight years on active service in the hot and unhealthy climate of the West Indies. In January 1837 Sir Fitzroy received the rank of general in the army. His military life now embraces full half a century. He chiefly resides in London, and notwithstanding the unhealthy character of the climate in which he passed the greater portion of his military career, his active and healthy appearance afford reason to hope that the chief of Maclean will yet live many years in the enjoyment of that respect and affectionate esteem with which he is regarded by every Maclean who has the honour of his acquaintance.

The eldest son and heir of Sir Fitzroy Maclean is Colonel Charles Fitzroy, of whom, as the future chief, the Maclean reader may probably expect something ought to be said here. He commands the 81st foot, and is at present with his regiment at Gibraltar. The author of these sheets can assure his clansmen that their future

chief is one who is likely to realize all they could wish in the representative of the illustrious race from whom he is sprung. Gentle in his nature, affable and kind in disposition, few indeed could pass an hour in his society without imbibing a feeling of respectful attachment for him.

In person Colonel Maclean is tall, of a manly appearance, and pleasing address. Were it required to draw a comparison between him and the chiefs of Maclean of former days, altogether his personal appearance and winning manners would be apt to suggest the idea that may be formed of the appearance and character of Hector Roy of Inverkeithing. Like that brave young chief, Colonel Charles Fitzroy's general look is that of the affectionate friend and gallant soldier. He is married to a daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Marsham, brother of the late Earl of Romney, and has already an heir to the honours of his forefathers.

The second son of Sir Fitzroy Maclean is Donald, a barrister at law, and member of parliament for the city of Oxford. This talented gentleman was returned member for Oxford in the year 1833, and sits for the same city in the present parliament, having been re-elected by a large majority of the constituency at the late general election. In person he is tall, straight, and well proportioned, of manly bearing and prepossessing aspect. As a legislator, few mem-



bers of the imperial parliament possess more respectable abilities than the honourable member for Oxford ; a fact now generally acknowledged, and which I know all Macleans will learn with pleasure. As a public speaker he ranks among the first ; but hitherto his speeches have been principally confined to questions connected with the foreign policy of the country. On these he displays an acquaintance with the subject certainly inferior to no member within the walls of parliament, and those against whom his attacks are levelled, suffer severely enough from the force of his rebukes and the overwhelming fluency with which he hurls his accusations upon them.

The descendant of the ever loyal Lords of Duart is of course in politics what Macleans ever were, faithful and fervent friends of the sovereign and of the constitution, or what in our day is termed Conservative principles : he is, of course, opposed to the Melbourne administration, and no weak opponent either, of which his parliamentary career has already offered ample testimony.

The Maclean legislator of the nineteenth century is the same firm supporter of the throne, the same uncompromising enemy of all innovation on constitutional rights, and of all factious principles, that his loyal forefathers of the seven-

teenth century were in the Scottish senate, or on the fields of Inverlochy, Auldearn, Kilsyth, and Inverkeithing; where their best energies were strained and their dearest blood was shed on behalf of a dethroned and murdered sovereign.

The honourable member is married to Harriet daughter of General Frederick Maitland, of the noble house of Lauderdale. It may deserve remark, that we have thus the son of the chief of Maclean of our day married to a direct descendant of Duke John of Lauderdale, whose conduct towards the Macleans in their struggles to obtain justice against the house of Argyle in Charles the Second's reign was any thing but impartial.

Circumscribed by the limits which he originally designed for himself, the author finds it necessary here to close his *Historical Notices*, yet in doing so he is fully aware that the history of the race of Maclean might be considerably extended. He hopes, however, that, in conformity with his original purpose, he has succeeded in laying the foundation for a more detailed account, which some future author may be disposed to take up, so as to include the many interesting particulars of the Clan-Gillean here unnoticed.

One of the principal objects of the author

has been to trace the origin of the race, with a view to correct the errors into which tradition and absurd tales had led his clansmen on the subject; in this he may be allowed to have been successful. His possession of the original manuscript, in which the faithful labours of the seneachies of the house of Maclean are recorded, justifies him in giving a decided verdict upon that subject, as well as upon the many other disputed points which in the progress of this work will be found cleared up and set at rest.

In the preceding pages it will be observed that the Macleans (for several ages the most powerful family in the isles) were no less celebrated for their stedfast and disinterested loyalty than for their struggles with fortune, resulting (though the fact is singular enough) from the constancy of their loyalty. Selfishness they ever despised; time-serving principles they knew not. This naturally made the selfish and the cunning their determined foes. Dissimilarity of principles made them ever be regarded with dislike by the time-serving and calculating house of Argyle; and by the circumventing wiles of that house they were at length brought to the verge of ruin. Nevertheless the descendants of Gillean still hold a high position in the land. In the service of the sovereign and in defence of the country few

names even at the present day can produce more distinguished individuals than that name, once the dread of it's foes, the beloved and revered of it's friends, and the universally respected of the honourable and good,—THE NAME OF MACLEAN.

# BIOGRAPHICAL

AND

## GENEALOGICAL ACCOUNT.

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### HOUSE OF DUART ; OR THE RACE OF CHIEFS.

THE principal family seats of the chiefs of Maclean were Duart and Aros Castles in Mull, Castle-Gilleán in Kerrara on the coast of Lorn, and Ardtornish Castle in Morvern. There is no authentic record of the race's settlement in Mull beyond Rath the father of Gilleán, but it is probable they held possessions there from a very remote period. The race undoubtedly had its origin from the ancient Celtic sovereigns of Ireland ; at least it is so testified by the most approved authorities I have met with. Those authorities trace the descent thus : —

Aonaghus-Turmhi-Teamhrach, one of the ancient sovereigns of Ireland, had a son named Fiachri.

Fiachri was father of Ollion-Erin.

Ollion-Erin was the father of Ferghis.

Ferghis the father of Ferghie.

Ferghie the father of Manna-Mór.

Manna-Mór was father of Earngheal.

Earngheal the father of Roihtren.



Roihtren was father of Tréun.

Tréun was father of Shion.

Shion the father of Diadhie.

Diadhie was father of Ollial.

Ollial was the father of Eri.

Eri the father of Eoghuin.

Eoghuin was father of Eddir-Sceoil.

Eddir-Sceoil the father of Connair-Mór.

Connair-Mór father of Cairbre-Fionn-Mhor.

Cairbre-Fionn-Mhor was father of Dari-Dorn-Mhór.

Dari-Dorn-Mhór father of Cairbre-Cromcheann.

Cairbre-Cromcheann was father of Alloid.

Alloid was the father of Connair.

Connair was father of Fioun-Dóunn.

Fioun-Dóunn was the father of Guarri.

Guarri was father of Feleim-Lambh-Doihd.

Feleim-Lambh-Doihd the father of Eachie-Tuamail.

Eachie-Tuamail was father of Ferghis.

Ferghis the father of Aonaghus-Mollearn.

Aonaghus-Mollearn the father of Munrambhair.

Munrambhair the father of Eré.

Eré was the father of FERGUS I. *Righ Alabinn* (King of Scotland).

FERGUS I. had a son (his youngest but one) named Lachani-Mór.

Lachani-Mór was father of Murruchui.

Murruchui was the father of Eachuinn.

Eachuinn was the father of Neachdin.

Neachdin the father of Fergus.

Fergus was the father of Ieré.

Ieré was father of Saund-huil Scannie.

Saund-huil Scannie the father of Cruinné.

Cruinné was father of Ceallie.

Ceallie the father of Counhdulli.

Counhdulli father of Niall.

Niall the father of Rath.

Rath is the first whose marriage I find noticed. He was married to Maririotte or Margaret daughter of Gillibrehde of Lorn and Morvern, and sister of Sommerled, or Somhairle, thane of Argyle, by whom he had

GILLEAN, progenitor of the Clan-Gillean or Macleans, and

COLIN, father of Kenneth of Kintail, progenitor of the Clan-Kenneth or Mackenzies.

There is undoubted evidence that Gillean, as well as his father Rath, held large possessions in Upper-Mull, and along the whole of the northern coast of that island ; and it also appears that the island of Kerrara was part of their property at this time. Who was the wife of Gillean is not mentioned ; it is merely noticed that he had a son called

GILLISE MAC-GILLEAN or MACLEAN, who succeeded him, and who is said to have died some time in the reign of Robert Bruce. To whom Gillise was married is not noticed either, but it is recorded that he left a son called

GILLICALLUM or MALCOLM MACLEAN, by whom he was succeeded.

The seneachie is also silent as to who was the wife of Gillicallum. No further record is given of him than that he fought at Bannockburn under King Robert Bruce, and at his death left a son named

IAN or JOHN DUBH MACLEAN, who succeeded him. John Dubh was married to a daughter of the lord of the braes of Lochaber, by whom he had

*Lachlan Lubaneach Maclean*, his successor, and

*Hector Reganeach*, predecessor of the Macleans of Lochbuy.

LACHLAN LUBANEACH MACLEAN of Duart was married to the Lady Elizabeth, daughter of John Lord of the Isles, and grand-daughter of Robert II. King of Scotland, by whom he had

EACHUINN RUADH, or HECTOR RUFUS BELLICOSUS, who was killed at Harlaw. Hector Rufus Maclean was married to a daughter of the Earl of Douglas, by whom he had two sons, —

*Lachlan Bronneach*, who succeeded him, and *John Dubh*, of whose descendants, if he had any, no notice is taken.

LACHLAN BRONNEACH MACLEAN was twice married: *First*, to Lady Margaret, daughter of Alexander Earl of Mar, by whom he had

*Lachlan Oig*, who succeeded him: *Secondly*, to *Finovola*, daughter of *Macleod of Harris*, by whom he had

*Neil of Lehire*, predecessor of the *Macleans of Lehire and Ross*; and

*John Garve*, progenitor of the *Macleans of Coll. Donald*, another son of *Lachlan Bronneach*, was predecessor of the highly respected house of *Ardgour*.

**LACHLAN OÍG, CHIEF OF MACLEAN**, was married to the *Lady Catherine Campbell*, daughter of *Colin first Earl of Argyle*, by whom he had one son and two daughters:—

*Eachuinn* (or *Hector*) *Obhar na'n garbh chàth*, *Chief of Maclean*, killed on the field of *Flodden*, 9th September 1513,

*Finovola*, married to *Celestine de Lochalsh*, brother of the *Lord of the Isles*, and

*Anne*, married to *Sir William Munro of Foulis*.

**HECTOR OBHAR, CHIEF OF MACLEAN**, was married to a daughter of *Mac-Intosh*, *Chief of the Clan-Chattan*, by whom he had

**LACHLAN CATTANACH**, his successor, who was married, *first*, to the *Lady Elizabeth Campbell*, daughter of *Archibald Earl of Argyle*, from whom, in consequence of an attempt on her life, he had been divorced. He had no issue by her. He was

next married to a daughter of Maclean of Treshnish, by whom he had *Eachuinn* or *Hector Mór*, who succeeded him, and the notorious *Allan na Sop*. He had also a son named *Patrick*, who became bishop of the isles. Lachlan Cattanach Maclean was killed in his bed in Edinburgh at an advanced age by Campbell of Achallader, brother to the injured Lady Elizabeth. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

HECTOR MÓR MACLEAN, *Lord of Duart and Morvern*, who was married to Mary, daughter of Alexander-Mac-Ian-Chathanaich Macdonald of Isla and the Glens, by whom he had *Eachuinn*, or *Hector Oíg*, who succeeded him, and *Ian* or *John Dubh* of Morvern, predecessor of the families of Kinlochaline, Drimnin, Pennycross, &c. He had also seven daughters: 1. *Marion*, married to Norman Macleod of Harris: 2. *Mary*, to Macdonald of Slaite: 3. *Julian*, married first to O'Donnell Lord of Tyrconnell, and again to O'Neil Lord of Tyrone: 4. *Una*, married to Cameron of Lochail, chief of the Clan-Cameron: 5. *Catherine the elder*, to Archibald Roy fourth Earl of Argyle: 6. *Jennette*, to the chief of the Clanrannald: 7. *Catherine the younger*, who died unmarried. Hector Mór died about the latter end of the reign of Queen



Mary, and was succeeded by his eldest son

HECTOR OÍG, who married Lady Jennette, daughter of Archibald Earl of Argyle, by whom he had one son, the celebrated *Lachlan Mór*, and three daughters : 1. *Mary*, married to Angus Macdonald of Dunaovaig and the Glens : 2. *Jennette*, married to Macleod of Lewis : and 3. *Marion*, to Hector Roy, fifth Maclean of Coll. Hector Oíg survived his father but five years, and died in the commencement of the reign of James VI. He was succeeded by his only son

SIR LACHLAN MÓR MACLEAN, who married Lady Margaret Cunningham, second daughter of the Earl of Glencairn, by whom he had issue five sons and one daughter : 1. *Eachuinn*, or *Hector Oíg*, who succeeded him : 2. *Lachlan Oíg*, predecessor of the Macleans of Torloisk : 3. *Gilleán*, married to Mary the elder : 4. *Allan*, married to Mary the younger, both daughters of John Dubh of Morvern : and 5. *Charles*. Sir Lachlan Mór's daughter was married to Maclean of Lochbuy. This noble and favourite chief of the Macleans was killed in battle at Tra-Gruinnart in Isla on the 5th August 1598, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

EACHUINN, or HECTOR OÍG, who was married first to Jennette, second daughter of Colin 11th Lord Kintail, and predecessor of the Earls of Seaforth, by whom he had issue *Hector Mór*, who succeeded him, and *Lachlan*, created a baronet in the year 1631, and a daughter *Florance*, or *Flora*, married to John Garve, 7th Maclean of Coll. Hector Oíg was again married to Isabelle, daughter of Acheson of Gosford, ancestor of Archibald present Earl of Gosford, and had issue *Donald*, *first Maclean of Brolas*, *John Dubh*, predecessor of the Counts Maclean of Sweden, and a daughter *Isabelle*, who died unmarried. Hector Oíg died in the year 1618, and was succeeded by his eldest son

HECTOR MÓR, who was married to Margaret, daughter of Sir Roderick Macleod of Macleod, but died without issue in the year 1624, and was succeeded by his brother

SIR LACHLAN MACLEAN of DUART AND MORVERN, 1ST BARONET. He was married to Mary, second daughter of Sir Roderick Macleod of Macleod, by whom he had issue two sons and three daughters; viz. 1. *Hector Roy* or *Rufus*: 2. *Allan*: 3. *Isabelle*, married to Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochiel: 4. *Mary*, married to Mackinnon of Mac-

kinnon, ancestor of W. A. Mackinnon, esq., M.P., and *Marion*, who died young, unmarried. Sir Lachlan Maclean died in the year 1648 and was succeeded by his eldest son

SIR HECTOR RUFUS MACLEAN, 2D BARONET (the heroic Hector Roy of Inverkeithing); he was never married. He was killed at the battle of Inverkeithing on the 20th July 1651 in the 27th year of his age, and was succeeded by his brother

SIR ALLAN MACLEAN, 3D BARONET, who at the age of nineteen years married Julian, daughter of John Macleod of Macleod, by whom he had issue *John*, who succeeded him. Sir Allan died in his 28th year and was succeeded by his only child

SIR JOHN MACLEAN, 4TH BARONET; he married in Paris, Mary, daughter of Sir Æneas Macpherson of Esky, by whom he had one son, *Hector*, and six daughters. Of Sir John's daughters no written record that I have seen has been left; I am therefore unable to give any further account of them than that *Isabella*, one of them, was married to a Macquarie of Ormaig in Ulva, where some of her descendants are still living. After a life of distressing vicissitudes, consequent on his adherence to the cause of the unfor-

tunate Stuarts, Sir John died at Gordon Castle, and was buried in the family vault of Gordon of Buckie, in Raffin church in Banffshire. He was succeeded by his only son

SIR HECTOR MACLEAN, 5TH BARONET OF MORVERN; he was born at Calais on the 6th November 1703, and at the age of four years was conveyed into the highlands and placed under the care of his kinsman Donald, 10th Maclean of Coll. During the latter part of his life he resided in Italy, and died at Rome in the month of October 1750. Sir Hector was never married, and dying without issue his titles devolved upon his nearest of kin, the descendants of

*Donald of Brolas*, eldest son of Hector Oíg, chief of Maclean by his second lady, the daughter of Sir Archibald Acheson of Gosford. Donald, 1st Maclean of Brolas, was married to Florence, daughter of John Garve, 7th laird of Coll, by whom he had two sons, *Lachlan* and *Hector Oíg*. Donald of Brolas died at an advanced age, and was succeeded by his eldest son

*Lachlan, 2nd Maclean of Brolas*, a man of sound judgment and great natural ability. He was member for the county of Argyle in the Scottish parliament during James Duke of York's commissionership in Scotland. The Duke did much to court the favour of Maclean of Bro-

las, with the view of reconciling him to his celebrated measures for abrogating the penal statutes, but notwithstanding the sinister caresses of the Duke, Brolas withdrew himself entirely from parliament when those measures came to be discussed. He was married to Isabelle, daughter of Hector Maclean laird of Torloisk, by whom he had issue *Donald*, his successor. Lachlan of Brolas died at the age of thirty-seven, universally respected, and was succeeded by his son

*Donald, 3d Maclean of Brolas*, who was left fatherless at a very early age. He entered the army and served for some time as lieutenant during the reign of Queen Anne; but in the attempt made by her brother for the recovery of the crown of his ancestors in the year 1715, Maclean of Brolas served as lieutenant-colonel of the clan Maclean under his cousin Sir John at the battle of Sheriffmuir, where he received two severe wounds in the head. He was married to Isabella, daughter of Allan, 10th laird of Ardgour, by whom he had one son and three daughters; viz. *Allan, 4th Maclean of Brolas*; *Catherine*, married to Lachlan, son of Maclean of Coll; *Isabella*, married to Maclean of Lochbuy; and *Anna*, married to Allan Maclean of Drimnin. On the death of Sir Hector Maclean, baronet, and chief of Maclean, at Rome, in 1750, as already noticed, he was succeeded by the 4th Maclean of Brolas,

SIR ALLAN MACLEAN, 6TH BARONET OF MORVERN.



He commenced a military life at an early age, and served with considerable distinction both in Europe and in America. He was for some years in the Dutch service as captain in the Earl of Drumlanrig's regiment; he afterwards held the same commission in the Montgomery Highlanders in the conquest of the Canadas, and finally attained the rank of colonel. He was married to Una, daughter of Hector, 11th Maclean of Coll, who died during his absence in America, leaving issue three daughters (his only son having died in infancy): 1. *Maria*, who was married to Charles Maclean of Kinlochaline: 2. *Sibella*, a lady of high accomplishments, now residing near Cheltenham. She was married to John Maclean of Inverscadell, by whom she had issue a son and a daughter: 3. *Ann*, unmarried. Sir Allan, whose memory is to this day remembered by many with whom I have conversed, with feelings of enthusiastic affection, died on the 10th December 1783 at Inch-Kenneth in Mull, where he was interred. Dying without male issue he was succeeded by his nearest of kin, the immediate descendant of his grand-uncle,

*Hector Oíg*, second son of Donald, 1st Maclean of Brolas. Hector Oíg was married to Jennette,

daughter of Macneil, laird of Barra, by whom he had two sons: *Donald*, who died young, and *John*. Hector Oíg lost his life in crossing the sea from Mull to Barra in a small open boat, and was succeeded by his only surviving son

*John Maclean*, who was married to Florance, daughter of Maclean of Garmony, brother of Lochbuy, by whom he had one son,

*Donald Maclean*, married, first, Mary, daughter of John Dickson, esq., of Glasgow, by whom he had several sons and daughters. His sons by this marriage all died young, except *Hector*; his daughter Jennette (who died in May 1836) was married to General Allan Maclean, son of Donald Maclean, laird of Torloisk; her sisters died unmarried. His second lady was Margaret, daughter of James Wall, esq., of Clonea Castle in the county of Waterford, and niece of Mr. Wall, sometime secretary to the King of Spain, by whom he had *Fitzroy Jeffreys Grafton*. On the death of Sir Allan Maclean, 6th Baronet, as already mentioned, the title devolved upon the eldest surviving son of Donald Maclean, last above named.

SIR HECTOR MACLEAN, 7TH BARONET OF MORNVERN. He served as lieutenant in the army for some years, but lived in retirement the most part of his days. He died unmarried in the year 1818, and was succeeded by his brother

SIR FITZROY JEFFREYS GRAFTON MACLEAN, 8TH BARONET, general in the army, and colonel of the 84th regiment of foot; married in the year 1794, Mrs. Bishop, widow of John Bishop, of Barbadoes, esq., and only child of Charles Kidd, esq., of the ancient family of Woodhill and Craigie, county of Fife, and had issue by her (who died 13th September 1832) several children, all of whom died in childhood, except

1. CHARLES FITZROY, his heir apparent, now lieutenant-colonel in the army, born 14th October 1798 — married, on the 10th May 1831, Emily, daughter of the Honourable and Rev. Dr. Jacob Marsham, brother of the late Earl of Romney, and has issue —

1. *Emily Frances Harriet.*
2. *Louisa.*
3. *Fanny Henrietta.*
4. FITZROY DONALD.
5. *Georgina Marsham.*

2. DONALD, barrister at law, and member of parliament for the city of Oxford, born 2d April 1800 — married, 8th September 1827, Harriet daughter of General Frederick Maitland, son of the late Honourable General Sir Alexander Maitland, brother to the late Earl of Lauderdale.

## MACLEANS OF LOCHBUY.

This is the first collateral branch of the house of Maclean that shot from the parent stem. The founder of this highly respectable family was Hector Reganeach, younger son of John Dubh Maclean of Duart. He was a warrior of considerable note in his day, and joined his brother Lachlan Lubaneach in all his warlike excursions. A tract of land in Upper-Mull, ever since known as the estate of Lochbuy, was given him by his father, and he and his descendants afterwards acquired considerable possessions in Lorn and Lochaber, which the family retained for many generations. Moy Castle was the ancient seat of the family, in the vicinity of which is the elegant modern mansion, Lochbuy House, commanding a view as enchanting as any to be met with even in the picturesque and romantic scenery of the Western Isles.

Amidst the stormy commotions which from age to age overwhelmed so many powerful houses in the highlands, the Macleans of Lochbuy retained their original inheritance unimpaired, and have maintained, now for more than four hundred and fifty years, a high and independent position among the families of the Isles. It is no small cause of regret to me that I have been entirely unsuccessful in my endeavours to obtain

for this work a detailed account of the distinguished members of this family in succession from its founder to the present representative ; my best endeavours have been used, but without the success I hoped for ; I am therefore unable to say more of the Macleans of Lochbuy than that through a long line of honourable and highly respected names, — Hectors, Lachlans, Johns, and Murdochs, — the family always has held a high position among the branches of the powerful house of Maclean.

The late MURDOCH MACLAINE, LAIRD OF LOCHBUY, a man whose memory is much and deservedly respected, was for some years in the army, and served with honour as captain in the *Royal Highland Emigrant Regiment* during the American war. On his retirement he married Jane, sister of the late Sir John Campbell of Airds and Ardnamurchan, bart., by whom he left the following issue ; viz.,

1. *Murdoch*, his successor.
2. *John*, a lieutenant in the 73d regiment ; a most promising young officer, whose gallant and honourable conduct rendered him a special favourite with all military men of his acquaintance. He was for some years aide-de-camp to his near relation General Macquarie while governor of New South Wales. Shortly after the removal of his regiment from that colony to Ceylon an

insurrection of the natives broke out in that island, in the year 1817; Lieutenant Maclean commanded a company of his regiment against the insurgents, and in an action with an overwhelming number of his enemies, and after displaying uncommon bravery (as the report of his commanding officer after his death testified) he fell, much and sincerely regretted by the officers of his corps and by all who knew him.

3. *Jane*, married to Captain Campbell, and has a numerous issue.
4. *Flora*, married, *first*, to Dr. Allan Maclean, of the family of Brolas, by whom she has had issue; and *secondly*, to Dr. Whitehead of Ayr.
5. *Margaret*, married to Dugald Macdugall of Gallaneach, esq., and has issue.
6. *Phoebe*, married to the late Colonel Donald Gregorson of Barrichboye, and has had issue.
7. *Elizabeth*, married to Donald Campbell of Achnacraig, esq.; she died in 1837, leaving issue several children.
8. *Harriet*, married to John Stewart of Fasnacloich, esq., an ancient cadet of the once powerful Stewarts of Appin, by whom she has issue.
9. *Catherine*.
10. *Mary*, married to John Gregorson of Ardtornish, esq., sheriff substitute of the county of Argyle, and has issue.
11. *Jane Jervis*, married in 1837 to — Scott, esq., of Ettrick Bank, county of Selkirk.



MURDOCH MACLAINE, ESQUIRE, the present proprietor of Lochbuy, in early years served for some time as lieutenant in the 42d Royal Highlanders, and was present in some of the battles in which that celebrated regiment was engaged during the Peninsular war. He retired in 1812 or 1813, when he married Christina, daughter of Donald Maclean, esq., of Kinloch, W. S., Edinburgh, by whom he has the following issue; viz.,

1. *Murdoch*, an officer in the 91st foot or Argyleshire regiment: 2. *Donald*, a merchant in Batavia:
3. *John*: 4. *Lilias*: 5. *Jane*: 6. *Allan*: 7. *Elizabeth*: 8. *Marianne*: 9. *Colquhoun*: 10. *Alexander*: 11. *Margaret*.

The family of Lochbuy had but few branches; the most important cadets of the house were

#### THE MACLEANS OF SCALLASDALE.

GILLEAN MACLAINE, esquire, late of Scallasdale, was son of John MacLaine, laird of Lochbuy; he was bred to the law, and was highly esteemed as an honourable and a benevolent man. He was married to Marie daughter of Macquarie of Macquarie, the "Chief of Ulva's Isle," by whom he had five sons and five daughters, viz.

1. *Allan*, married to Marjory daughter of Angus Gregorson, esq., of Ardtornish, by whom he

had two sons : *Gilleen*, in mercantile pursuits in Java, and the Reverend *Angus Maclaine*, the pious and much respected minister of Ardnamurchan.

2. *Archibald* (now Colonel Sir Archibald Maclaine) and
  3. *Murdoch*, late Captain 20th regiment foot.
- } twins.

Sir Archibald Maclaine entered the army at an early age, and by his bravery on several occasions during the late wars has rendered his name intimately known to his country. In the year 1823 he married Miss Bridges, of London, by whom he had issue a son, who died six months old.

Captain Murdoch Maclaine was a most promising officer, brave to a fault. At the battle of Maida, under Sir John Stuart, he was captain in the 20th regiment, and after several acts of personal valour, was killed on that field; and it may be worthy of remark, that he was the only officer killed on the side of the victorious British on that day.

4. *John*, also an officer of distinguished gallantry. He served in different parts of the world during the late wars, and was as well known for personal courage as for his goodness of heart and kindness of disposition. He was major of the 73d regiment at the battle of Waterloo, where he fell, mortally wounded.
5. *Hector*, likewise an officer, well known among his

acquaintances for his gallant and honourable bearing in the service of his country. He retired from military life some years since, when he married Martha, only child and heiress of William Osborne, esq., of Kingston, county of Gloucester, and has issue a son named *William Osborne*.

6. *Alicia*, married to the late John Wood, esq., of Edinburgh. She died a few years since, leaving a numerous issue.
7. *Juliana*, married to the late Thomas Ross, esq., sometime collector of excise for Argyleshire, by whom she has had issue three sons, all in the army, and one daughter, *Mary*, a young lady of considerable accomplishments, to whom all Macleans must feel much indebted for her interesting musical "Ballad dedicated to the Clan;" to which an appropriate place is assigned in a previous page of this work.
8. *Flora*.
9. *Mary*.
10. *Margaret Anne*, married to William Craig, esq., writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

Other pens have made honourable mention of the courage and undaunted bravery of a member of this family; and it will, I trust, be thought excusable if a Maclean, in a work exclusively devoted to his name, may feel more than ordinary pleasure in recording deeds which other writers, in language bordering upon enthusiasm, have made the theme of their praise. I acknowledge

indeed that I take much pride in joining those whose more powerful pens have already offered the meed of praise to the subject of the following brief memoir.

COLONEL SIR ARCHIBALD MACLAINE, Knt.,  
C.B., K.T.S., K.C.T.

The military reputation of this officer is so generally known that little can be said here with which most Macleans are not already familiarly acquainted. Sir Archibald MacLaine is one of twin sons of the late MacLaine of Scallasdale and of Marie daughter of the chief of Macquarie. He commenced his military career in what at that time was called the *Scotch Brigade*, and was in active service during the whole of the late wars. In the year 1810 his regiment, the 94th, was one of those composing the division under General Sir Thomas Graham (now Lord Lynedoch) for the defence of Cadiz. The known courage and bravery of Sir Archibald, then Captain MacLaine, it is probable, recommended him on the occasion to the notice of the general, who entrusted to him the defence of a post deemed of more than ordinary importance in the lines occupied for defending the city. Though the heroism, it may be added almost unparalleled, with which this post—the fort of Matagorda—had been defended, is but a solitary instance of the numerous occasions upon which the gallant

subject of this memoir displayed his fearless intrepidity, yet the extraordinary daring exhibited in this particular instance demands especial notice; and as it would be impossible to describe the conduct of Sir Archibald Maclaine in more graphic terms than those of an able writer in one of the leading periodicals of the day, in an article under the head of *Recollections of Cadiz during the Siege*\*, I cannot do greater justice to his memoir than introduce the paragraph in that article having reference to Sir Archibald; and I do so without further preface, which indeed the ability of the writer renders totally superfluous.

“ Matagorda had been put into the best state of defence which the hurry of circumstances on the advance of the French on Cadiz admitted, and had hitherto been defended by a small garrison of Spaniards in a manner creditable to their gallantry. But General Graham, seeing that some more powerful efforts must be made to retain it, at least until the completion of those batteries constructing in the vicinity of Cadiz, which would eventually (if it became necessary to abandon it) render its capture by the French a useless acquisition, sent in British engineers and strong working parties, to repair and improve the defences. The small party of Spanish

\* Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, September 1836; No. CCLI. p. 414, 415.

troops of artillery and of the line were withdrawn, and a British detachment sent in to fight the arduous battle. The officer on whom the defence of this post of danger and honour devolved was Captain (now Colonel Sir Archibald) Mac-laine, who, with his company of the 94th, and a party of the Royal British Artillery, were landed on the little isthmus. Mac-laine nobly defended his post for several weeks, during the latter period of which his brave garrison had to withstand the fire of twenty pieces of heavy artillery, to which the enemy had from day to day increased their power of annoyance. His casualties of course were heavy, but he never slackened fire, giving, not to say gun for gun and shot for shot, but generally two for one! Although the brave commander personally exposed himself both by day and night on the battery, he was fortunate enough to escape both shot and shell. Others were less favoured by chance—or Providence! Major Le Fevre of the Royal Engineers (who visited the fort by order of the General to inspect its strength and resources, in order to report on the expediency of a longer contest,) was killed by a twenty-four pounder, which cut off the upper part of his body, while he looked for a moment over the parapet with his telescope to catch a hasty view of the enemy's batteries. The gallant commandant, who was within a few yards of the unfortunate major at the time, and



equally exposed, revenged, with all the fury of an ancient Gael, the death of this accomplished officer ; he set every man in the little fort to work, and himself assisting with his coat off, poured an incessant shower of shot on the enemy as long as he had a man able to stand to a gun. Their fire was so rapid, so capitally directed, that the French were silent for the next twenty-four hours. Their embrasures had been battered in, and many of their guns dismounted. This was the gallant Gael's last act as commandant. That the place was utterly untenable was long believed ; and had Major Le Fevre lived to make his report, the garrison would probably have been withdrawn that night, but the indomitable Scot scorned to be the first to make such an announcement, while his own and the existence of this little garrison hung by a mere thread. Every spot on which officer or soldier could rest his head for sleep or shelter had been destroyed ; and when, exhausted and sinking under the weight of constant labour, the brave defenders threw themselves on the flinty platform to snatch a few moments repose, many, while indulging in the restless dreams of the world, never arose to taste either its joys or its dangers.

Having performed all that the most unflinching courage and professional zeal could effect, and endured all that human nature was capable of bearing, the gallant Maclaine and his brave handful of heroes were withdrawn by the boats

of the British fleet, but not until a heap of ruins marked the spot where Matagorda once had stood.

“The services of this brave son of Caledonia were immediately rewarded by his equally brave and generous countryman Graham with a majority in the 87th regiment, which being still under the general’s command did not remove from the scene of his renown an officer who had, by his courage and constancy, established his claims on the esteem and admiration of the whole army.”

Sir Archibald Maclaine had for several years the command of the 7th West India regiment, reduced at the conclusion of the war. He was subsequently lieutenant-colonel of the 17th regiment, from which he retired some years ago. In 1823 he married Elizabeth, the handsome and accomplished daughter of Captain Bridges of London, and grand-daughter of the late General Bridges.

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Of the *former* family of Scallasdale (a branch also of the Lochbuy House) is descended Mr. Lachlan Maclean, member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, a medical gentleman of approved experience in his profession. He married a Miss Goring, of a highly respectable family of that name in the county of Sussex. Mr. Maclean resides in London, where he is in good practice.

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HOUSE OF URQUHART,  
OR  
“ THE MACLEANS OF THE NORTH.”

The founder of this ancient branch of the house of Maclean was Charles of Achat, second son of the *second* Hector\* of Lochbuy by Mar-  
rion daughter of Macleod of Harris. He obtained the lands of St. Ninians and Drimbuy, together with the ancient privileges appertaining to the castle of Urquhart (1463), from John Lord of the Isles and Earl of Ross, from whom they were held in vassalage until the forfeiture of that princely noble in 1493, when the Macleans of Urquhart, in common with others, became tenants of the crown. Charles of Achat,

\* The Duart MS. makes Charles the founder of the house of Urquhart, a son of the *first* Hector (or *Eachunn Reganeach*) of Lochbuy, and states that he lived in the reign of James II. (*vide p. 9.*), whereas the MS. of the house itself, in the possession of the representative, Maclean of Dochgarroch, makes the progenitor of the family a son of the *second* Hector of Lochbuy, great-grandson of the first; and adds that he lived in the reign of James III. Without offering a decided opinion upon the subject, I may be allowed to add, that on this point, in particular, I place more reliance on the accuracy of the Dochgarroch MS., because the detail therein appears to me more clear and satisfactory. The circumstance of the progenitor of the Urquhart Macleans having been present at the battle of the Bloody Bay in 1482, is proof that he could not be a son of the first Maclean of Lochbuy; it also shows that he must have lived contemporary with James III., not James II.

or 1st *Maclean of Urquhart*, was a distinguished warrior in his day ; and engaged in many daring exploits in the service of his sovereign James III., by whom he was knighted. He joined his chief, the Lord of Duart, on the side of John Earl of Ross, against the Bastard of the Isles, in the battle of the Bloody Bay near Tobermory in Mull, and was there killed. He was married to a daughter of Commyne of Dalshangie, by whom he had two sons, *Ewin*, his successor, and *David*, whose descendants settled in Strathglass.

EWIN, 2D MACLEAN OF URQUHART, lived in the reign of James IV., from whom he received increased grants of land in Urquhart, especially those of Buntarthe, with an obligation to furnish a hundred men-at-arms whenever required for the king's service. According to tradition he was a bold and chivalrous character, and aided, in 1503, in the insurrection headed by Donald Dubh, the reputed Lord of the Isles : but in 1505 he made his submission to the king, and received pardon. About this period the Earl of Huntly was nominated heritable sheriff of Inverness, and received a commission to proceed to the west highlands, and to let the king's lands to "true men," and to expel all "broken men;" whereby Huntly did much to extend the King's authority. The Macleans of Urquhart, and many other powerful tribes in consequence, became followers of the Gordon. Notwithstanding the harsh policy of some of King James's measures at this period, he no sooner summoned the array of his kingdom to attend him on his fatal expedition

to England, than Ewin of Urquhart repaired to his standard, and at the disastrous battle of Flodden sustained his usual gallant bearing. He married a daughter of Maclean of Kingerloch, by whom he had two sons and a daughter: 1. *Ian* or *John Oig*, his successor: 2. *Allan Dubh*, killed at Loch-End: 3. *Janet*, married to John Abrach Maclean of Coll.

JOHN OÍG, 3D MACLEAN OF URQUHART, succeeded his father during the minority of James V. He was a man of daring character, and was much courted by the leaders of factions during this unhappy period, especially by the Earl of Huntly, and also by the young king himself, after his escape from the thralldom of Angus and Douglas in 1528. But this bright dawn of his career was soon clouded by the untimely death of James V., and the private feuds that arose subsequently, between factions that contended for the government of the young queen, from 1542 till 1554, when Mary of Guise, the queen dowager, assumed the government, and in July 1556 summoned to her court at Inverness all the highland lairds and chiefs of clans to answer for their misdemeanors. Maclean of Urquhart, together with many others, inconsiderately neglected the summons, and an escheat was issued against all non-attendants. Nevertheless, as the Earl of Huntly secretly abetted Maclean, he was ultimately reinstated in his lands, but taxed with a heavy fine to the crown of 3,000 merks, his proportion of the penalty imposed upon Huntly. Tradition gives the following account of the disastrous fate of John OíG of Urquhart and his powerful house. It is said that about the year 1565, whilst the old



laird John Oíg, with the *élite* of his tribe, were absent, in the prosecution of a feud with the clan Ian of Ardnamurchan, the clan Chattan seized the opportunity (to avenge the death of their late chief, who fell into the power of Huntly by the instrumentality of the Macleans, and was afterwards hung,) to plunder and ravage his estates, carrying off his two sons and brother Allan Dubh prisoners; but Margery his wife escaped with her youngest son Farquhar, and found protection from her relative the laird of Grant. In the meantime Maclean returned, assembled his adherents, pursued and overtook the spoilers at the castle of Loch-End, who hereupon, to prevent rescue, sacrificed their prisoners, and caused their heads to be exhibited on the ramparts. Maclean, goaded to desperation, rushed to the assault, and fell, together with his son Charles, in the onset, by a stratagem of the captain of clan Chattan, who had caused the drawbridge to be lined with raw hides, inside uppermost, and covered with sand, whereby the leaders of the assault slipped their footing, and in that prostrate state were immediately dispatched by the arrows of the defenders. But nothing daunted, the Macleans ultimately carried the fortress and reduced it to a heap of ruins, in which state it remains to this day, and has acquired the appellation of "Castle spirit," on account of a superstitious dread, entertained by the country people around, that the ghosts of old Allan Dubh and his nephew nightly perambulate the ruins. John Oíg of Urquhart was married to Margery, a daughter of the laird of Grant, by whom he had four sons: 1. *John*, 2. *Charles*, 3. *Mur-*



*doch*, all killed at Loch-End; 4. *Farquhar*, who succeeded him.

FARQUHAR, 1ST MACLEAN OF DOCHGARROCH, after the bloody catastrophe at Loch-End, being yet a minor, his estates in Urquhart fell a prey to the grasping policy of the rude age in which he lived; and especially by the acts of parliament passed during the reign of King James VI., in 1597, whereby simple acts of disobedience were made to incur forfeiture of the titles to lands in the highlands. Under these circumstances, and being pressed for the fine of 3,000 merks due to the crown by his father's misdemeanor in 1556, his kinsman, the laird of Grant, obtained from him a deed of conveyance of his right and title to the lands of St. Ninians and Drimbay for 3,000 merks, and therewith purchased Davoch-Garroch or Dochgarroch, simply in wadsett and shealling (as the Scotch law terms it), of the Earl of Huntly as the heritable governor of the castle of Inverness, with the proviso to furnish the Gordon four mounted troopers whenever required. For which transfer or sale Farquhar was commonly styled afterwards *Ferrachar Górrach* (or silly Farquhar). Much about the same period the lands of Buntarthe were obtained by the Chisholm from the descendants of David the second son of the first Maclean of Urquhart, who then migrated to Strathglass; and thus the Macgilleans lost their hold of the castle lands of Urquhart. Farquhar married a daughter of Rose of Kilravock, by whom he had two sons and a daughter: 1. *Alexander*, his successor. 2. *David*\*,

\* Of whom is descended Major William Maclean, 27th regiment.

who married a lady of the Lovat family, and settled in the Aird, where he found great favour with Lord Lovat. It is added that he left a large family, and that he met his death in an affray with the clan Chattan at Clachannahary. Further, it is said, that his son David obtained a high reputation as a gallant soldier of fortune; that early in the civil war he joined himself to Strachan's regiment of dragoons, and after sharing in all the chequered fortunes of the opponents of the illustrious Montrose, obtained the command of a troop, with which he was ordered to reduce Red-Castle, where a remnant of Montrose's followers kept their ground. Maclean summoned them to surrender, and approaching near enough to hold converse on the subject, was shot by an arrow on the spot, which so infuriated his followers that they rushed forward, stormed the castle, and reduced it to ashes. They then carried their captain's body to Kirk-Hill, where they buried him. A stone was erected over his remains with this inscription, "*Here lies one of David's Worthies.*" 3. *Janet* married William Baillie of Dunearn.

ALEXANDER, 2D MACLEAN OF DOCHGARROCH, succeeded his father in 1605. He was a staunch friend and follower of the Marquess of Huntly, who granted him in 1615 a feu contract, sasine, and charter of the lands of Dochgarroch and Dochnalurg. He married a daughter of Maclean of Kingerloch, by whom he left two sons: 1. *John*, who succeeded him: 2. *Alexander*, who married a daughter of the chief of the Chisholms.

JOHN, 3D MACLEAN OF DOCHGARROCH, was esteemed a valiant and trusty vassal of the Gordon. He got

in 1636 a new charter of the lands of Dochgarroch and Dochnalurg under the great seal of Scotland, in the reign of King Charles I. He was married to Agnes daughter of Fraser of Struys, by whom he had four sons and a daughter: 1. *Alexander*, his successor: 2. *John*, progenitor of the Macleans of Strathdern and Badenoch. He left a numerous family, of whom the present Major-general Sir John Maclean, K.C.B., is descended.

ALEXANDER, 4TH MACLEAN OF DOCHGARROCH, lived in the reign of King Charles II. and James VII., and suffered much for his attachment to the Stuarts. Led by his chief, he shared all the perils and glory of the short career of the Viscount Dundee; was present at the battles of Killichrankie and Dunkeld in July and August 1689; but after the disasters that ensued he retired to his home. He is the first on record of the family of Dochgarroch that renounced prelacy and embraced the Presbyterian creed. He married Margaret, a daughter of Baillie Foulter, esq., of Inverness, by whom he had five sons and two daughters: 1. *John*, his successor: 2. *Alexander*, a man of an ambitious character. He took advantage of his elder brother's difficulty and temporary absence, to obtain usurped possession of Dochgarroch. To whom he was married is not mentioned. He left issue two sons: 1. *Robert*, who married a daughter of Fraser of Aigish, by whom he had a son, *Hugh*, and two daughters. *Hugh*, commonly called of Craigs-corrie or Hawkshill, married a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Nicholson, and left issue three sons, *Malcolm*, *Robert*, and *Peter*: 2. *William* married a lady of the family of Struy, by whom he had two

sons and three daughters: 1. *Alexander*, married and settled in Strathglass; he left a large family: 2. *Hugh*. One of William's daughters married a brother of the late Colonel Chisholm of the Royal African Corps; and another married Macgrigor of Strathglass, of whom the present Sir James Macgrigor, M.D., is descended. *David*, 3d son of Alexander 4th Maclean of Dochgarroch, married, and left issue two sons: 1. *John*: 2. *Alexander* of Lochgorm, who married a lady of the family of M'Beans of Keanachaille, and left issue two sons: 1. *David*, who served in the *old 73d*, or M'Leod Highlanders. He subsequently emigrated to Picton in Nova Scotia, where he married and has a numerous family: 2. *Donald*. *Donald*, 4th son of Alexander 4th Maclean of Dochgarroch, settled in Argyleshire, where he married a daughter of Campbell of Airds, by whom he had a numerous issue: of whom was *Lauchlan*, who married Jane of Kingerloch, by whom he had issue five sons and one daughter: 1. *Donald*, settled in Jamaica: 2. *Murdoch*, a surgeon in the Royal Navy: 3. *Allan*, who married a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Martin, Inverness, by whom he left one son, Charles: 4. *Hector*, a highly respectable man, for many years a jeweller in London. He married a daughter of Mr. Miller of Bungay in the county of Suffolk, and had issue,—*Hector*, a purser in the royal navy; *Thomas*, printseller, Haymarket, London, married to Louisa daughter of George Brewis, esq., and has issue five children; viz. *Thomas* and *James*, *Louisa*, *Maria*, and *Adolphine*. *Hector* left also three daughters: 1. *Sarah*: 2. *Anne*, married to Mr. G. S. Tregear: and 3. *Mary*, who

married Mr. J. G. Mayer of London. *Charles*, the 5th son of Donald son of the 4th Maclean of Dochgarroch, died in the Honourable East India Company's military service. *Farquhar*, the 5th son of the 4th Dochgarroch, was a man of roving habits: he left the country, but where he settled is unknown, for he was never again heard of. *Janet*, the eldest daughter and sixth child of Alexander 4th Maclean of Dochgarroch, married William Macintosh, a grandson of Borlum, and had issue one son and two daughters: 1. *Alexander*, a captain of a West India ship, who married his cousin Janet of Dochgarroch: 2. *Mary* married a Mr. Iman, and left a family: 3. *Margaret* married a Mr. M'Bean, and left issue. *Jane*, the youngest daughter and seventh child of Alexander of Dochgarroch, married, but left no issue.

JOHN, 5TH MACLEAN OF DOCHGARROCH, was a man of generous sentiments and chivalrous character. He was amongst the first that joined the Earl of Mar when he unfurled the standard of the repudiated Stuarts at Brae-Mar in 1715. He was present at Sheriffmuir, and continued in arms until he witnessed the hopelessness of the cause which he had espoused. He at length returned home, but not to enjoy peace; for the share he had taken in that unhappy cause brought him, in common with others, under the notice of the government, and a heavy fine to the crown was the result of his opposition to the successful sovereign. He is said to have been a man of uncommon strength; and it is related of him, that after his return from the war, he encountered four Hessian soldiers pillaging meal at a mill which belonged to him at Doch-



nalurg, when he, with one stroke of his claymore, killed one of the robbers on the spot, and forced the rest to retire without their intended booty. A strict enquiry was instituted, and although the fact was notorious in Inverness, Dochgarroch escaped with impunity, no one being disposed to come forward to substantiate the charge against him. It would appear that the Macleans of the North hitherto continued to spell the name according to its Gaelic pronunciation, Mac-Gilleán; for John of Dochgarroch was the first who adopted that of Maclean. He was married to a daughter of Dallas of Ceantra (or Kintra), by whom he left three sons and two daughters: 1. *John*, died in Jamaica unmarried: 2. *Charles*, his heir: 3. *William*, an officer in the 42d or Black Watch, killed at the storming of Gaudaloupe, 1753. He was married to a daughter of Macintosh of Borlum, by whom he left two sons: 1. *Lachlan*, died young: 2. *John*, a bold and spirited character in his day. He left his native country early, and settled in the United States of America.

CHARLES, 6TH MACLEAN OF DOCHGARROCH, was bred to the profession of the law, but subsequently held a commission in the 42d or Black Watch. During the insurrection of 1745 he was stationed at Ruthen in Badenoch, and was in the neighbourhood of Inverlochy when the battle of Culloden was fought; and it is said, though opposed to the young Stuart, that he and many others on the same side with him, heartily wished success to his cause. Be this as it may, after the battle of Culloden he retired from the army; and on the death of his brother, asserted



his claim to Dochgarroch, where he found his uncle Alexander unwilling to resign; but after some litigation he made good his right, and sedulously strove during the remainder of his life to pay off the arrears of crown fines and other burdens of his estate. He married Janet daughter of Macintosh (of Holm), father of Phineas Macintosh, esq., late of Drummond, by whom he left four sons and three daughters: 1. *John*, his heir: 2. *Phineas*, who died young: 3. *Angus*, died unmarried, a lieutenant in the Bombay native infantry, 1794: 4. *William*, the present representative of the houses of Urquhart and Dochgarroch: 5. *Janet*, who married her second cousin, Captain Alexander Macintosh of the Borlum family, by whom she had issue four sons and four daughters: 1. *Charles*, who died in the West Indies unmarried: 2. *Phineas*, died unmarried in the West Indies, an assistant surgeon in the army: 3. *William*, died unmarried, a captain, 31st Native Infantry, at Madras: 4. *Angus* or *Æneas*, formerly a midshipman, Royal Navy; latterly a free merchant at Calcutta: married, no issue: 5. *Mary*, unmarried: 6. *May*, married Fraser of Dochnalurg, and has issue: 7. *Jane*, died young: 8. *Barbara*, unmarried. *May*, the second daughter of Charles Maclean of Dochgarroch, married Mr. Lee, a councillor and merchant of Inverness, by whom she had one son and two daughters: 1. *Phineas*, died young: 2. *Jane* married Mr. Innes, merchant, and has issue: 3. *May*, married — Shaw, esq., of Demarara; no issue. *Barbara*, 3d daughter and 7th child of Charles Maclean of Dochgarroch, unmarried.

JOHN, 7TH MACLEAN OF DOCHGARROCH, finished his education at the university of Aberdeen, and went to Grenada in the West Indies in 1775. He returned home in 1778 in a fatuous state: his father died in the same year. Whatever caused his melancholy fatuity, he left home as a young man of bright promise, and returned permanently insane. The management of the estate devolved upon his brother Angus, at whose death, in 1794, John's affairs were administered by his brother William, who ultimately, upon the death of John in 1826, was served heir.

WILLIAM, 8TH (*and present*) MACLEAN OF DOCHGARROCH, early in life joined the *old* 2d battalion of the 42d Highlanders, or the present 73d regiment; was taken prisoner by the Spaniards on his first passage to India. He served afterwards with the regiment in India under the late Sir David Baird. He returned home in 1788, obtained a company in the Argyleshire Fencibles; was subsequently transferred to the 83d regiment; and retired from the service in 1796. He married Elizabeth daughter of Lachlan Maclean, esq., of Chatham, a member of the family of Kilgerloch, by whom he has three sons; viz. 1. *Allan*, early in life a lieutenant in the Argyle Fencibles, and for many years subsequently of the Navy Pay Office, London. He is unmarried: 2. *Charles Maxwell*, major 72d Highlanders, married Sarah only surviving child of the late Joseph Marshall, esq., of Chatham, formerly of Durham: she died in 1837, leaving issue one daughter, *Charlotte*: 3. *William* married Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Henderson,

esq., of Dominica, and has issue, 1. *William Thomas Henderson* : 2. *Allan* : 3. *Isabella*, died December 1837, in her fifth year : 4. *Jessie* : 5. *Marion*.

Through this branch is also descended from Charles of Achat Major-General Sir John Maclean, K.C.B.

John Maclean, esquire, father of Sir John, had a numerous issue, of whom the following are still living ; viz.

1. *James*, a pious and a highly-esteemed divine, and minister of Urquhart in Morayshire ; married, *first*, Elizabeth, daughter of George Tod, esq., by whom he has had issue, 1. GEORGE, Governor and President of Council of the British possessions on the coast of Guinea, 2. *Hugh*, bred to the medical profession, and now a surgeon in the Indian army : *secondly*, Elizabeth, daughter of the late William Tod, esq. : issue, *James*.
2. JOHN, now major-general Sir John Maclean, and colonel commandant of the 1st battalion 60th regiment ; married Sarah only child of Benjamin Price, esquire, of Highgate in the county of Middlesex, and had issue a son, who died in infancy.
3. *Una*, married to G. Macaggie, esquire, of Upper Canada, and has issue.
4. *Elizabeth*, married to the Rev. John Gordon, minister of Speymouth, and has issue.

Former generations have produced many a gallant spirit from amongst the “ Macleans of

the North." In the present day one at least has done his share to perpetuate the honourable bearing of his ancestors; and although I am well aware that the fact of writing the memoir of the distinguished Maclean to whom I allude in his lifetime places me under disadvantages, which makes it doubtful but I may with my clansmen risk the accusation of not having done my duty, I feel myself under a perplexing necessity to avoid here recording many interesting facts in the military career of the subject of the following memoir merely because I happen to write in his day; and I am convinced those who best know him will acknowledge that in the following very imperfect sketch any thing but due justice is done to the military reputation of their brave companion in many a hard-fought field.—

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN MACLEAN, K.C.B.  
K.C. K.T.S.

Sir John's military career commenced on the 30th April 1794 as ensign in the 1st regiment, or Royal Scots, and on the following day he was promoted to a lieutenancy in the Gordon Highlanders, now the 92d regiment. In 1797 he was promoted to the rank of captain, and was in active service during the whole of the campaign in Holland; and in that campaign received the first of his numerous severe wounds,

in the action near Alkmar, on the 2d October 1799.

In the expedition to Egypt under Sir Ralph Abercrombie Sir John held an appointment on the staff, and served during the whole of the struggle which ended in the expulsion of the French from Egypt with distinguished honour, as may be evidenced by the fact of the Sultan having conferred upon him the Order of the Crescent, though he was then but a very young officer.

On the return of the army from Egypt he was promoted to a majority in the 27th or Enniskillen regiment of foot, and was employed for some years on the staff in Ireland and at the Horse Guards. In 1808 he was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 3d battalion 27th regiment, and from that year to the conclusion of the war in 1814 Sir John with his gallant battalion was a constant and an efficient sharer in the brilliant achievements of the great conqueror of Napoleon,

From the olive plains of Spain  
To the conquer'd fields of France.

Sir John had not passed through those plains and fields of slaughter without his share also of the warrior's glory—"honourable scars." During the Peninsular war alone he was four times severely wounded, and at Toulouse, as well as in

a previous battle, he had his horse killed under him.

Sir John in 1814 received the order of the Tower and Sword from the king of Portugal. In the same year he was promoted to the rank of colonel, and in January 1815 was further honoured by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, afterwards His most gracious Majesty George IV., by being created a knight commander of the most honourable military Order of the Bath.

Sir John Maclean, on the 26th January 1819, took that step which it is but natural to suppose he himself would designate the crowning reward of all his dangers and his toils, namely, his marriage to Lady Maclean; and the gallant descendant of the Knight of Urquhart reaps now the reward of a life honourably and usefully spent in the deserved enjoyment of pure domestic affection.

Of this family also is another gentleman of high talent and distinguished reputation,

GEORGE MACLEAN Esquire, Governor in Chief  
and President of Council of the British  
Possessions on the Gold Coast of Africa.

Governor Maclean is the eldest son of the Rev. James Maclean, Minister of Urquhart, and is nephew of General Sir John Maclean. He



has governed the British settlements on the Gold Coast of Africa now for several years, and by wise and judicious policy has succeeded in securing to the commercial interests of Great Britain advantages never before enjoyed from our mercantile connection in that quarter ; and that the value of these advantages has been beneficially felt and duly appreciated, it is only necessary to notice that those who from their commercial intercourse with Africa must be the most intimately acquainted with the lasting benefits resulting from Governor Maclean's measures have evinced their high sense of the wise and prudent policy which has characterised his administration over the barbarous and numerous tribes of the extensive Coast of Guinea, by presenting to him a splendid service of plate. On this costly and highly complimentary testimonial from the merchants of London is engraved the following inscription : viz.

“ Presented to Geo. Maclean, Esq. President of the  
“ Council and Governor in Chief of the British forts  
“ on the Gold Coast of Africa, by the merchants and  
“ others connected with those possessions, in testimony  
“ of their regard for his personal character, their  
“ gratitude for his official services, and their admiration  
“ of his able and successful exertions in the cause of  
“ civilization. He found the country in a state of  
“ warfare and confusion, alike afflicting to humanity  
“ and destructive to trade ; human victims were sacrificed almost in sight of the castle walls, while one of

“ the most barbarous of the neighbouring chiefs made  
“ the life and property of both Europeans and natives  
“ the sport of his ferocity and the prey of his cupidity.  
“ By bravery, zeal, and humanity, aided by ability,  
“ prudence, and firmness, during the seven years that  
“ he directed the affairs of these settlements, Mr. Mac-  
“ lean succeeded in restoring the blessings of peace,  
“ in promoting the prosperity of trade, in vindicating  
“ the rights of humanity, and in laying the foundations  
“ of future civilization. By these services Mr. Maclean  
“ has earned the lasting esteem and gratitude of every  
“ friend of African improvement.

“ A.D. 1836.”

Of the principal or representative branch is likewise descended Major Maclean of the 27th (or Enniskillen) regiment of foot. *Murdoch Maclean of the Aird*, in the county of Inverness, married Miss Mackenzie, by whom he was father of *Roderick*; who married Miss Mac-Bean of Strathspey, where he settled, and had issue, *Alexander, John, and William*; the latter now major in the 27th regiment. Major Maclean entered the army in this regiment in the year 1805, and obtained his lieutenancy in 1806. He became captain by purchase in 1820, and major, likewise by purchase, in 1831. The major had his share of active service as adjutant of the gallant 3d battalion, under Sir John Maclean during the Peninsular war.

Major Maclean married Miss Grant of Strathspey (now dead), who left him the following

issue ; viz. *John*, captain in the 27th regiment ; *Jessie*, married to Major Macpherson, also of the 27th, son of the late Major Macpherson, barrack-master general in Scotland ; and *Eliza*, married to Surgeon Mostyn, likewise of the 27th.

#### MACLEANS OF KINGERLOCH.

Of the *Kingerloch Branch*, which for many ages maintained so high a character for honourable and independent bearing, few members can now be traced ; the determined adherence of this family to the cause of the royal Stuarts having ruined their prospects and scattered their house subsequent to 1745, beyond which time I am unable to give much of their genealogy. Hugh Maclean of Kingerloch, who lived about that (to this ancient house) fatal period, had five sons and three daughters ; his eldest son

*Donald* was married to the only daughter of Hugh, 12th Maclean of Ardgour, and sister of the present laird, but died without issue.

*Murdoch*, the second son, was a gentleman of superior accomplishments. He was bred a surgeon ; but being rendered incapable of following that profession by an accident which deprived him of the use of one of his arms, he obtained a commission in the army, and attained to the rank of captain in the 2d West India regiment. He was killed in the island of St. Vincent during the war with the Caribbs.

*Colin* was a lieutenant in the 37th regiment, and

was killed at the battle of Tournay in 1794. In that battle his conduct is said to have been so distinguished as to have called forth particular marks of respect to his memory from his royal highness the Duke of York, who attended his remains to the grave.

*James*, the fourth son, was a planter in Jamaica, and lost his life during the Karreeb war.

*Hector*, the youngest son, was for some time an officer in the navy, from which he retired, and engaged in mercantile pursuits at Pictou in Nova Scotia. He married a Miss Fraser of Fort William, Inverlochy, and had a numerous issue.

The eldest of Hugh of Kingerloch's daughters was married to the Rev. Mr. Skinner, the second married a Captain Cameron, and the youngest accompanied her brother Hector to America.

In the last struggle of the Stuarts, Lachlan Maclean of this family joined the Maclean battalion under Drimnin and was present at the battle of Culloden. After the disastrous result of that unhappy day, Lachlan fled to Holland, where he found shelter until the act of amnesty of 1747 enabled him to return. He subsequently established himself in mercantile pursuits at Rochester in the county of Kent, where in 1757 he married Miss Terry of Strood, by whom he had the following issue : viz.

1. *Charles* died unmarried.

2. *John*, for many years a navy agent. He was

married to Miss Melson of Chatham, and had issue: *John*, a midshipman in the navy, died in the West Indies in 1810: *Edward*, a clerk in Somerset House, died 1817: *Elizabeth* and *Harriet*.

3. *Peter*, who died young.
4. *Lachlan*, an officer in the navy. He acted as secretary successively under five flag officers, and was present in eight general engagements. He was for many years paymaster of pensions for Greenwich Hospital. He died in 1830. He was married to Miss Marshall of Chatham, by whom he had one daughter, *Charlotte*, who died unmarried.
5. *William*, surgeon in the Royal Marines. He married Miss Cain of Strood, and died in 1807, leaving issue two sons and three daughters: viz. 1. *Lachlan*, captain in the 6th regiment Madras Native Infantry, married to Harriet, daughter of Colonel Andrew M'Cally of the Madras army: 2. *William Henry*, clerk in the Paymaster General's Office, London, married to Miss Brinkworth, and has four daughters, viz. *Florance*, *Jane Frances Drummond*, *Mildred Elizabeth*, and *Mary Stuart*.  
3. *Mildred*: 4. *Sarah Anne*: 5. *Jane*, who died in 1830.
6. *Elizabeth*, married to the present Maclean of Dochgarroch, the immediate representative of the ancient house of Urquhart.
7. *Jane*, who died in 1767.
8. *Anne*, died 1801.
9. *Sarah*.

*Alexander Maclean*, insurance broker at Lloyds, a commercial gentleman of considerable intelligence and of high standing in the mercantile circles, is also, by paternal descent, of the family of Kingerloch. He married, in the year 1837, Maria daughter of Joseph Lightfoot, esq. of Walworth.

#### MACLEANS OF CAPPURNACH.

Of the *Cappurnach Branch* few members can now be traced. Of those whose origin I have succeeded in tracing to this house are, William Maclean of the Customs Department, London ; William Crichton Maclean, Customs department, Gloucester ; and Henry Charles Maclean of the Registrar's Office, Somerset House.

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#### MACLEANS OF ARDGOUR.

Family seat, Cuil House, near Corran, on the side of Lochlinnhe.

The founder of this branch of the clan was DONALD son of *Lachlan Broneach* chief of Maclean. He possessed himself of the estate of Ardgour by the extirpation of the Mac-Masters, who had been the former proprietors. The lands were confirmed to him by a grant from the Lord of the Isles, and subsequently by royal charter. He was married to Ewere, daughter of Ewen-Mac-Allan Cameron of Lochiel, by whom he had



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THOMAS.

WILLIAM.

GEORGE.

ROBERT,  
died unmarried.  
1895.

PETER.



three sons; viz. *Ewen*, who succeeded him, *Neil Báne*, predecessor of the family of *Borreray* in North Uist, and *John Ruodh* or *Roy*, predecessor of the *Macleans of Treshnish*. Donald the first Maclean of Ardgour died at an advanced age, and was succeeded by his eldest son

EWEN, 2D MACLEAN OF ARDGOUR, from whom the family derived the patronymic of *Clann-Ewen*. Ewen was married to a daughter of Chisholm of Strath-Glass, by whom he had three sons: *Allan*, *John*, and *Hector*.

ALLAN THE 3D MACLEAN OF ARDGOUR was married to a daughter of Mac-Ghlasrigh laird of the braes of Lochaber, by whom he had

JOHN 4TH MACLEAN OF ARDGOUR. *John* the 4th laird married a daughter of M'Dugall of Lorn, by whom he had two sons, *Allan* and *Ewen*; he was married a second time to a daughter of the chief of Clanrannald, by whom he had also two sons, *Charles* and *Lachlan*. He had likewise two sons by a daughter of Mac-Iain of Ardnamurchan, whom he had taken upon the prospect of marriage if she pleased him; at the expiration of two years, (the period of her *noviciate*,) he sent her home to her father; but his offspring by her were reputed lawful children, "because their mother was taken

upon a prospect of marriage." To the eldest of these two sons, a reputed warrior of his day, and a constant follower of Sir Lachlan Mór, his father gave the lands of Inverscadell; but it does not appear that he left any issue to inherit his property, for those lands at his death became the property of his half-brother Charles, eldest son, by Clanrannald's daughter, of John the 4th laird. *John* was succeeded by his eldest son,

ALLAN, 5TH MACLEAN OF ARDGOUR, who dying without legitimate issue was succeeded by his brother,

EWEN, 6TH MACLEAN OF ARDGOUR. He was married to a daughter of Stuart of Appin, by whom he had two sons, *Allan* and *John*. *Ewen*, 6th laird of Ardgour, was killed at Scair in Mamore, Lochaber, in his boat; a party of Macdonalds having mistaken him for Cameron of Locheil, for whom they lay in wait. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

ALLAN, 7TH MACLEAN OF ARDGOUR, who being a child at the time of his father's death, the affairs of the estate were administered by Charles Mac-Allan his uncle. The guardian was a man bold and aspiring, and did much to defraud *Allan* of his property. His purposes were however timely discovered, and his intentions frustrated. The young

laird betook himself immediately to the assistance of his mother's relatives, the Stuarts of Appin, by whose aid Charles Mac-Allan was removed from the trust he had so much abused. It was however finally agreed to let him have the lands of Inverscadell and other farms, which were to descend to his posterity on condition of the payment of an annual charge of twenty-five merks or a *cuid-aoiche* (a night's entertainment), which was afterwards commuted for a sum of fifty merks yearly. During these squabbles with the guardian, Argyle, "ever fishing in troubled waters," managed to press his busy interference upon the affairs of the young chieftain of Ardgour. Argyle offered him his future protection on condition that he agreed to hold his lands of him (Argyle) as lord superior, instead of the king, of whom Ardgour then held. Montrose, however, as royal lieutenant of Scotland, in the year 1645, released Ardgour from this holding, and granted him a warrant empowering him and his posterity to hold again of his majesty as formerly. This warrant being at a future period produced to King James the Seventh, upon the forfeiture of Argyle, the laird of Ardgour got a charter from his majesty of the barony of Ardgour, dated at Whitehall the 12th of September 1688, wherein honourable mention is made of the

loyalty of the Macleans in general, and of the family of Ardgour in particular. Allan was married to Catherine daughter of Allan of Locheil, chief of the Clan-Cameron, and had by her eleven sons, *John, Hector, Allan, \* Charles, Donald, Lachlan Mór, Lachlan Oíg, Ewen* the elder, *Ewen* the younger, *Archibald*, and *John* the younger. The latter John and his brother Donald were killed at Inverkeithing. He had also three daughters, *Mary*, married to Charles Maclean of Ardnacross; *Marion*, married to John Maclean of Toteronald; and *Christiana*. The 7th laird of Ardgour lived to a great age, and at his death left to his heir a productive and an unburdened estate. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

JOHN CRUBACH, 8TH MACLEAN OF ARDGOUR.

He was twice married; first, to Anne, daughter of Campbell of Dunstaffnage, by whom he had *Ewen, Lachlan, Donald, Allan*, and *Archibald*: of Lachlan descended the family of Blaich; secondly, to Marrion, daughter of Hector Maclean, laird of Torloisk (relict of Maclean of Coll), by whom he had one son, *John*.

*John Crubach* lived to an advanced age, and was succeeded by his son,

EWEN, 9TH MACLEAN OF ARDGOUR, who married

\* Grandfather of the late Rev. Dr. James Maclean, minister of Gorbals, Glasgow.



Mary daughter of Lachlan Maclean of Lochbuy, by whom he had *Allan, Donald, Charles, John*, and *Lachlan* ; he was succeeded by his eldest son,

ALLAN, 10TH MACLEAN OF ARDGOUR. It would appear that the tenth laird of Ardgour was the most improvident of his race. By mis-management and extravagance he so sunk the estate, by mortgage and otherwise, that his affairs were looked upon for a time as little better than desperate. Under the judicious management, however, of his relatives, Hector Maclean of Coll and Donald Maclean of Torloisk, the estate was ultimately rescued from danger. He was married to Anne daughter of Sir Ewen Cameron of Locheil, by whom he had *Donald, Ewen, John, Archibald, Allan, James, Isobelle, Margaret*, and *Mary*. *Isobelle* was married to Donald Maclean of Brolas, *Margaret* to Angus Maclean of Kinlochaline, *Mary* to John, son of Charles Maclean of Inverscadell ; *Donald*, the eldest son, died unmarried ; *Ewen*, the next to him, died at sea on his way from Virginia, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits ; *Archibald* also died unmarried ; *Allan* emigrated to the colony of Georgia, and died there ; *James* was a lieutenant in Colonel Montgomery's Highlanders ; a detachment of whom being sent from Nova Scotia to aid in the conquest of

the island of Dominica, Lieutenant Maclean in charge of this detachment sailed in a small transport, without cannon. They were attacked by a privateer carrying 16 guns, on the 1st of June 1761. After a brave defence they succeeded in beating off the privateer, but with the loss of the gallant Maclean, one serjeant, and six men killed. Allan, several years before his death, resigned the possession of the estate to his son,

JOHN, 11TH MACLEAN OF ARDGOUR, who was married to Marjory daughter of Allan Mac-lachlan of Corry, and had by her two sons, *Hugh* and *Hector*, and one daughter, *Margaret*. Hector and Margaret died young. His father survived John by several years: the latter died in 1738, and his father in November 1756, in the 88th year of his age, when his grandson,

HUGH, 12TH MACLEAN OF ARDGOUR, succeeded to the estates. He married Elizabeth eldest daughter of Alexander Houston of Jordan Hill, esq., by whom he had issue his son and successor *Alexander*, and one daughter who was married to Maclean of Kingerloch.

ALEXANDER, 13TH MACLEAN OF ARDGOUR (*the present proprietor*), was born in the year 1764. He entered the army as an ensign in the 2d battalion of the Royals, in 1780, and was promoted to a lieutenancy in the same corps, from which he afterwards ex-

changed into the 63d regiment. He subsequently attained to the rank of captain and major in the 8th regiment of Light Dragoons. Having quitted the regular service, he became a captain in the Hopetoun regiment of Fencibles. He served several years as major of the East Lothian yeomanry cavalry, and was subsequently appointed lieutenant-colonel of the third regiment of local militia of the county of Argyle, the command of which he held until the regiment was disbanded. In the year 1795 he married Lady Margaret Hope (who was born in 1772 and died in 1831), daughter of John second Earl of Hopetoun by Lady Elizabeth Leslie, daughter of Alexander 5th Earl of Leven and Melville, and has had issue

1. *Hugh*, who died in infancy.
2. *John Hugh*, educated for the Scotch bar, and author of a small work entitled *Fiar prices and produce rents*, 1825, published in that year. He died at Rome in 1826, unmarried.
3. *Archibald*, who entered the royal navy in 1810, on board the *Pyramus*, commanded by Captain Deans Dundas. He served as midshipman in the *Endymion*, commanded by Captain H. Hope, and was severely wounded by a gunshot, which passed through his left arm a few inches above the elbow. He was taken prisoner

by the American privateer *The Prince of Neufchatel*, a few months previous to the memorable capture of the American frigate *President* by the *Endymion*. He afterwards served as lieutenant in the *Leander*, Captain Sir Thomas Hardy, and in the *Vigo*, Captain Brown, from the year 1816 to 1821, when he was made commander into the *Beaver*, 10 guns ; and on the 9th of September 1822 he was promoted to the rank of captain, and took the command of the *Blossom*, 26 guns, on the South American station, under Sir Thomas Hardy. His premature death was chiefly attributed to the above wound. He died at Edinburgh in 1832, unmarried.

4. *Alexander*, who entered the civil service of the Honourable East India Company, and is now collector of the Jaghire. He married, in 1833, Helen Jane, eldest daughter of the late Major-general Sir John Dalrymple, of North Berwick, Baronet, by whom he has two sons, *Alexander Thomas* and *John Dalrymple*.
5. *Henry Dundas*, who obtained his commission in the 3d regiment of Foot Guards in 1815. He afterwards served as lieutenant in the 90th regiment, and as captain in the 95th ; and was promoted to a majority in the same regiment in 1832. He was for several years attached to the staff of the

Right Honourable Sir Thomas Maitland (when lord high commissioner of the Ionian Islands), and afterwards of the Right Honourable Sir Frederick Adam. He was at different periods resident governor of Ithaca, Cephalonia, Santa Maura, and Zante. He is now senior major of the 95th regiment.

6. *James Charles*, who entered the military service of the Honourable East India Company in 1818, and was appointed to the 11th regiment of Native Infantry. He served as adjutant to Gardner's troop at Arracan, and was afterwards barrack-master of Fort William, Bengal. He married Jane daughter of Major Thomas Hall, East India Company's service, and died of a fever in 1829, at Calcutta, leaving two daughters, *Elizabeth Mary* and *Margaret Jane*.
7. *Charles Hope*, of Balliol College, Oxford, M.A., was called to the English bar in 1829. He married, in August 1836, Caroline Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Charles Beckford Long, esquire, and has issue one daughter, *Elizabeth Hope*, born 15th September 1837.
8. *Elizabeth Margaret*.
9. *Charlotte Margaret*, who died at Bourdeaux in 1824, unmarried.
10. *Thomas*, who entered the Honourable

East India Company's service in the year 1825, and was appointed to the 39th regiment of Native Infantry at Madras. He acted as deputy assistant adjutant general at the capture of Coorg. In 1832 he was appointed aide-de-camp to his Excellency Sir Frederick Adam, governor of Madras, and is now assistant adjutant general at Nagpore.

11. *William*, who entered the royal navy on board the Briton, Captain Sir Murray Maxwell, in 1823. He afterwards served in the Thetis and Southampton, and was promoted in 1830 to the rank of lieutenant. He served as lieutenant in the Success, Calcutta, and Blonde. He is now lieutenant on board Her Majesty's ship Britannia.
12. *George*, an officer in the Royal Artillery.
13. *Robert*, who died in Edinburgh in the year 1835.
14. *Peter*, lieutenant in the Royal Artillery.

The family of Ard gour, amidst all the storms that shook the power of the race of Maclean, maintained for centuries an independent standing, and, while many powerful houses in the Isles fell, fortunately steered clear of the hereditary and persevering enemies of the name. The house from age to age has produced men of distinguished reputation for loyalty to their king and gallantry in defence of their country.



In the present generation no less than seven sons of Maclean of Ardgour embraced a military life, and wherever occasion offered, have proved that the blood of their forefathers still runs unchanged in their veins. In noticing the living members of this house it would be doing injustice to my own feelings and to his character not to make particular mention of

CHARLES HOPE MACLEAN, ESQUIRE,  
OF BALLIOL COLLEGE, OXFORD, M.A.

This gentleman is the third surviving son of Alexander 13th laird of Ardgour, and is a barrister of the Middle Temple, London. In introducing his name into the biographical sketches of this work, I must endeavour to guard against being too far led by the sentiments of personal esteem with which I have reason to regard him. I know I should receive little thanks at his hands were I to speak those sentiments which my feelings of esteem for him would dictate. Where he is known any panegyric from my pen is uncalled for ; still it is no less due to him than it becomes the duty of the author, that a space in the *History of the Clan Maclean* should be devoted at least to express the measure of gratitude which is so justly due to one whose disinterested and kind encouragement has been the principal means of bringing the work into existence.

The mention of the family of which he is a member is all that is requisite to make every Maclean know *who* the subject of this memoir is, but as many of them may not of course be acquainted with him personally, it will perhaps be expected, in a work in which he has taken so much interest, that his memoir should convey to his clansmen more intimate information of *what* he is. This part of the subject is rather a delicate duty, yet I will encounter it.

In person Charles Hope (of Ardgour) is above the middle size, and of a very manly appearance ; and did he live in the days of Sir Lachlan Mór or Sir Hector of Inverkeithing, I make no doubt the claymore would have found more active employment than the pen, in his grasp. His manner is kind, affable, and candid, and greatly calculated to command respect and confidence. In conversation he is an attentive listener, and particularly quick of apprehension, which I should take to be important requisites to one in the profession which he pursues. Altogether his friendly, warm, and generous disposition enables me to add that I know of no one bearing the name of Maclean, whose manner, on a short acquaintance, is more calculated to command esteem and prepossess one in his favour, than

CHARLES HOPE, ARDGOUR.

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## MACLEANS OF BORRERAY.

THE FIRST BRANCH OF THE FAMILY OF ARDGOUR IS THAT OF BORRERAY, descended from NEIL BANE, second son of Donald, the first Maclean of Ardgour. *Neil Bane* got the lands of Borreray and others in North Uist from Hugh Bane Macdonald of Slate, who from childhood had been reared in Maclean of Ardgour's house. The Macleans of Borreray were men of respectable standing and independent bearing among the families of the isles. I can, however, ascertain nothing of their lineal descent from Neil Bane the founder to the second Neil Bane, who died about the beginning of the last century. This latter Neil Bane was married to Anne daughter of Alexander Mackenzie of Kilcoy, by whom he was father of *John*, some time minister of North Uist, and of *Charles, Archibald, Murdoch, Allan, Ewen, Hector, and Alexander*; he had also three daughters.

CHARLES, second son of Neil Bane, resided in Tyrie and lived in opulent circumstances; he was married to Florance, daughter of Neil Maclean of Drimnacross, by whom he had five sons: 1. *Neil*, father of Captain Lachlan Maclean of Craigebeta: 2. *Archibald*, minister of Kilfinchin in Mull: 3. *Lachlan*, a captain in Colonel John Lamby's regiment, in the service of Holland. He was promoted to a

majority in 1747 and in the following year he was made lieutenant-colonel for his signal bravery at Bergen-op-Zoom ; he was married to a Dutch lady and left one daughter ; he died at the Brill in November 1752. 4. *Donald of Kilmoluaig in Tyrie* was the fourth son of Charles Mac-Neil-Bane ; he was married to Isobelle, sister of Donald Campbell of Dunstaffnage, and left three sons and three daughters. His eldest son *John*, a man of high respectability and great moral worth, married Florance daughter of John Maclean, son of Charles of Inverscadell, by whom he left five sons and three daughters : —

1. *Charles*, a physician of considerable eminence, and a periodical writer of much humour and ability. He was married to Mary, daughter of Dr. Hector Campbell of London, by whom he had six children ; viz. *Hector*, *Charles*, and *Frederick*, *Emma*, *Mary*, and *Adelaide*.
2. *John*, for some time collector of customs for the island of St. Domingo, a gentleman held in high estimation among his acquaintances ; he died in London in the month of November 1837.
3. *Donald*, of Stanley House in the county of Gloucester, merchant in London ; he married Jane, daughter of George Brown, esq., of London, and has four sons and four daughters ; viz.,

*John George.*

*Donald James*, an officer in the Indian army, who died at Barrackpore in the East Indies on the 29th July 1837, in the 20th year of his age, sincerely regretted.

*William Henry.*

*Charles Edward.*

*Margaret Anne*, married to Peter Leversage of Gloucestershire, esq.

*Jane Sibella, Anna, and Catherine Octavia.*

4. *James*, late major, 80th regiment of foot. He served for some time with honourable distinction as a captain of dragoons in India. He was married to Miss Emma Hatley, but died without issue.

5. *Hugh*, for many years a merchant in New York; he died without issue.

6. *Isabella*, married to John son of Donald Maclean of the isle of Muke, and had eight children; viz.,

*Donald*, married to Jane daughter of Major Wilson of Inverness-shire; he died in Bermuda, where he was for a short period one of the stipendiary magistrates. He left one son and one daughter: *Norman* and *Jane*.

*John*, captain, 43d regiment, married Eliza Jane, daughter of Grant of Redcastle, first cousin of Charles Lord Glenelg, and has issue four sons: *Mordaunt, Alester, Harold, and Albert*. Captain Maclean at present holds an official appointment in the colony of New South Wales.

*Alexander Campbell*, merchant in China, married Mary, daughter of Henry Traverse, esq., and has the following issue:—*Henry, John, George, Hector, and Adelaide.*

*James.*

*Isabella*, married to Mr. Gurr of Kilburn, surgeon; died without issue.

*Flora Ann and Sibella.*

7. *Ann*, married to the late Lieutenant-general Skinner, of the well-known and ancient family of Skinners of Knapp in Herefordshire. The general was for several years governor of the Leeward Islands, where he was much esteemed for the urbanity of his disposition and the judicious execution of his public duties. Mrs. Skinner has had the following issue; viz.,

*Thomas*, major, 31st regiment, a writer of considerable celebrity as author of *Excursions in India, Journey overland to India, &c.*

*John*, a youth of much promise, who was ensign in the 58th regiment, and died at the early age of nineteen, much regretted.

*James*, captain in the Indian army, and assistant commissary general to the forces in Bengal; he is reputed one of the best linguists in India.

*Allan Maclean*, M.A., barrister at law; a gentleman of acknowledged ability in his profession; and whose amenity of manners renders him a general favourite among friends and acquaintances. He married



in December 1837, Caroline Emily, only daughter of the Reverend John Harding of Glenagwr, Glamorganshire, and of Rockfield, county of Monmouth.

*Anne*, married to lieutenant Henry Vere Huntley, royal navy, son of the Rev. Mr. Huntley of Boxwell Court, county of Gloucester.

*Mary Ann*.

8. *Barbara*, married to Colonel Mahon, York Rangers; died at Barbadoes at an early age, and without issue.

Donald of Kilmoluaig's second son was *Charles*, major in the 43d regiment; he died at Calais unmarried. His third son was *Archibald*, who succeeded his father at Tyrie; he married Catherine, daughter of Donald Campbell of Scamadale, and had three sons and two daughters. Maclean of Kilmoluaig's daughters were *Florance*, married to Donald Macdonald of Glenco, by whom she was mother of Colonel Alexander Macdonald of the Royal Artillery; *Isobelle*, married to the Rev. John M'Cubbin, minister in Galloway; and *Betty*.

*Archibald* of Kilmoluaig had three sons *Donald*, *Charles*, and *John*; Donald and Charles died in the West Indies, John held his father's lands in Tyrie. He had also two daughters, *Anabella* and *Mary*.

The Rev. Archibald Maclean, second son of Charles Mac-Neil-Bane, was married to Su-

sanna, daughter of Campbell of Scamadale ; he had a numerous issue. His eldest son Charles was married to Catherine, daughter of Lachlan Maclean of the isle of Muke ; he left one son and two daughters. His son *Archibald* (Gillespie na Scoura) served in the 71st regiment during the American revolution ; he afterwards served in the West Indies, Holland, and Egypt ; he was for some time lieutenant-colonel of the 79th or Cameron Highlanders, and was esteemed an officer of the most undaunted courage. *Charles's* youngest daughter, *Isobelle*, was married to the Rev. Edmond Mac Queen, minister of the island of Barra. *Mary* never married. The Rev. Archibald Maclean's second son, John, was bred a surgeon, and entered the army in that capacity, in Colonel Fraser's regiment, at the breaking out of the American revolution. Before the conclusion of the war he returned home, and resided for some time in Glasgow ; he was married to Miss Anne Long, and left one son, bred to his father's profession. He went to North America, where he married. The Rev. Archibald Maclean's third son, *Neil*, was commissary at Niagara ; he left issue one daughter. The minister of Kilfinchin's daughters were : *Florance*, married to Donald Maclean of the isle of Muke family : *Margaret*, married to the Rev. Neil M'Leod, one of the ministers of Mull : *Anne*, married to Lieutenant Hugh Maclean : *Barbara*, married to Hugh Maclean, son of Maclean of Treshnish.

The other son of Charles Mac-Neil-Bane who remains to be noticed is the Rev. John Maclean, who was minister of Killean in Kintyre. The minister of Killean had the reputation of being one of the most pious divines of his day ; he was married to a daughter of Mac Neil of Lossett ; he had one son, Charles, who died in the East Indies, and one daughter, called *Florance*.

#### MACLEANS OF TRESHNISH, MULL.

This also is a branch of the house of Ardgour. The founder of this branch was JOHN son of Ewen, second Maclean of Ardgour. The representatives of this family held by hereditary privilege the post of captains of the royal garrison of Kernburg. John first Maclean of Treshnish had a son called

DONALD, who succeeded him ; but Donald dying without issue his cousin-german,

DONALD DUBH, commonly called *Donald Dubh a Chaistail*, became 3d Maclean of Treshnish. Donald Dubh was son of Maclean of Blaich and Achnadale, third son of Ewen second laird of Ardgour ; he was first married to a daughter of Mac Martin of Letterfinlay, by whom he had *Ewen*, his successor ; he was again married to a daughter of Clanrannald, by whom he had *Ewen Uaibhreach*, who succeeded to his grandfather Hector Maclean in the three-merk property of Blaich in Lochaber, holden of the crown. He was cham-

berlain of the estate of Garghambhich, then the property of the chief of Maclean. From Ewen Uaibhreach descended the family of Achnadale in Lochaber.

EWEN, 4TH MACLEAN OF TRESHNISH, was the eldest son of Donald Dubh ; he was in his day, a spirited and an enterprising character ; he was married to a daughter of John Maclean, second laird of Lehire, and had several sons ; viz., *Ewen, Hector, Lachlan, Allan, Donald, Charles, Archibald, and John*. The gallant Allan was killed at Sron-na-Cranlich in Mull, in the skirmish with the Macdonalds at that place, as noticed in the preceding sheets, at page 60.

THE 5TH MACLEAN OF TRESHNISH was EWEN, eldest son of Ewen Mac-Donald-Dubh ; he was a man of chivalrous character, of judicious conduct, and of considerable influence among the gentlemen of his day. In addition to the lands of Treshnish, the half of the island of Gometra and the six-merk land of Heinish in Tyrie were given him by Hector Oíg, chief of Maclean. The ruins of his Gometra residence (and an impregnable stronghold it must have been,) are still to be seen on a conical rock called Dun-Bán, in the north end of the narrow channel which divides Gometra from Ulva. He was first married to a daughter of Macquarie of Ulva, by whom he had issue ;

he was again married to a daughter of Macneil of Barra; his sons by the respective marriages were *John*, *Neil*, and *Charles*.

JOHN, THE 6TH MACLEAN OF TRESHNISH, was married to a daughter of Charles MacAllan, and had issue *Ewen* and *John*.

EWEN, THE 7TH MACLEAN OF TRESHNISH (the gallant favourite of the great Montrose), in consequence of some misunderstanding with his chief Sir Lachlan, retired to France, where he followed a military life for a considerable number of years, and attained the rank of captain; he at length made up matters with Sir Lachlan and returned home. Sir Lachlan sent him to Ireland at the time of the rebellion of 1641, in command of a detachment of Macleans in Sir Duncan Campbell of Auchnimbreck's Argyle regiment. The regiment was called over from Ireland by the Marquess of Argyle, now turned traitor to his king, about twenty days before the battle of Inverlochy. Treshnish of course joined his chief in the royal cause, and was engaged in the whole of Montrose's campaign and subsequent wars.

THE 8TH MACLEAN OF TRESHNISH WAS HECTOR, son of the "gallant Ewen." He married Margaret daughter of John Garve of the family of Kinlochaline, and had by her one son,

EWEN, 9TH MACLEAN OF TRESHNISH. He married Margaret daughter of Neil Maclean of Drimnicross, and had issue the Rev. *Hector Maclean*, minister of the island of Coll, and *John*, who succeeded his father, and was the last Maclean of Treshnish. He had another son named *John*, who was minister of Kilninan in Mull, and *Lachlan*. The Reverend Hector Maclean was married to Jennette, daughter of Hector Maclean of Knock, of the Coll family; he had one son and two daughters. His son *Allan* was a lieutenant in the army, and was lost on his passage home from New York: *Florence*, his eldest daughter, was married to Captain Lachlan Maclean of the Coll family: his youngest daughter Margaret married Alexander Maclean of Mingary.

JOHN, THE 10TH (and last) MACLEAN OF TRESHNISH, was married to Mary daughter of Charles Mac-Neil-Bane, and had issue. His son *Hugh* studied the law profession: he was married to Barbara youngest daughter of the Reverend Archibald Maclean of Kilfinichan, and had issue. *John*, the minister of Kilninan, was married to Isobelle daughter of the above Charles: he left one son, the Reverend Alexander Maclean, who succeeded his father in the parish of Kilninan, and several daughters.

The Reverend Alexander Maclean of Kilninan



married Christiana, daughter of Donald Maclean laird of Torloisk, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. *John*, his eldest son, was a captain in the American war, and was lost in the Bay of Halifax : his other son, *Lachlan*, also embraced a military life, and attained the rank of major-general in the army. He served for some years as quarter-master general to the forces in the West India islands, and at the time of his death, which took place not many years since, he was lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia. One of the minister of Kilninan's daughters was married to Campbell of Smithy Green.

#### MACLEANS OF INVERSCADELL.

The third branch of the family of Ardgour is that of Inverscadell, descended from Charles Mac-Mhic-Allein, first son of the second marriage of Allan the 5th Maclean of Ardgour. Charles's son was called *Allan*, whose son and successor was *Ewen, the 3d Maclean of Inverscadell*. To him succeeded his son, *Allan the 4th Maclean of Inverscadell*. To Allan succeeded *Charles*, who had two sons, *Allan* and *John* : Allan sold the reversion of his interest to the Camerons ; *John* was married to Mary daughter of Allan laird of Ardgour, by whom he had one son named *John*, and one daughter

called *Florance*, married to John Maclean of Kilmoluaig, of the house of Borreray. John of Inverscadell went to America with his cousin and chief Sir Allan Maclean in the first American war; from thence he went to Jamaica, where he realized a small independence, and returned home, when he married Sibella, second daughter of Sir Allan, chief of Maclean, by whom he had an only son, Allan, who was a captain in the 60th regiment, and died in the West Indies. He left also one daughter, Mary-Anna, who married Dr. Mackenzie Grieve, by whom she had two sons and one daughter. Her son, John Maclean Mackenzie Grieve, is proprietor of Hutton Hall, Berwickshire. *Lachlan Oíg*, seventh son of Allan, the 7th Maclean of Ardgour, was married to a daughter of Hector Maclean Bishop of Argyle, by whom he left two sons, *John* and *Allan*. John had no male issue; Allan was married to Florance daughter of Hugh Maclean of Treshnish, by whom he had *Hugh*, *Donald*, and *Lachlan*, who died in Jamaica and at an early age, and several daughters. Hugh was a lieutenant in General Marjorybank's regiment, in the Dutch service, and afterwards in the Maclean corps in the British service; he was a good and an experienced officer. He was married to Anne, daughter of the Rev. Archibald Maclean, one of the ministers of Mull; he left one son named *Charles*, and one daughter. His son for many years resided in Saint Petersburg, and his daughter

*Susanna* married *Hugh Stevenson, Esq.*, of Oban. Donald left several sons, of whom was *Hugh*, father of *Allan Maclean, Esq.*, for many years secretary to the Commissioners of Accounts and to the Board of Customs in Ireland. He originally embraced a military life, and was lieutenant and paymaster in the 58th regiment for a considerable period. He was twice married; first, to Miss Attwood, by whom he had three sons and one daughter; viz.

1. JOSEPH, now Sir Joseph Maclean, K.C.H., married in 1797 Charlotte, youngest daughter of Lieutenant-general Sir William Congreve, Bart., and sister of the late Sir William Congreve, Bart., the celebrated inventor of the rocket system, and has had issue fourteen children, of whom two sons and four daughters survive:  
1. *Allan*, 2. *William Congreve*, 3. *Margaret*, 4. *Julia*, 5 *Anne*, 6. *Caroline*.
2. *Henry*, in holy orders, residing at Rathfarnham in Ireland. He is married to Jane daughter and heiress of Dr. Palliser of Rathfarnham, of the family of the late Sir Hugh Palliser, some time first Lord of the Admiralty in the reign of George III.
3. *Hugh*, an officer in the Honourable East India Company's naval service, lost on the coast of Coromandel. He sacrificed his own life in securing those of his crew and passengers from the wreck of

his ship. He was attempting to make the shore in the last boat which left the wreck ; by the violence of the surf the boat was upset, and the spirited and humane Maclean was drowned.

4. Margaret, married to Captain Charles Moore.

Allan Maclean's second wife was Miss Minchin, by whom he had one son and one daughter; viz.

*Charles John Allan Maclean, Esq.*, of the Customs Department, London, and  
*Louisa Barbara*, who died unmarried.

Allan Maclean, Esq. was a man universally esteemed for his strict integrity and honourable principles ; he died in the month of March 1823 ; his eldest son,

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOSEPH MACLEAN, K.C.H., entered the royal military academy at Woolwich in 1779, and first obtained his commission of second lieutenant in the royal regiment of artillery in the year 1781. He served alternately at home and abroad until 1790, when he obtained the rank of first lieutenant. On the appointment of the first two troops of horse artillery, he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant to the senior troop ; and by the special command of His Royal Highness George Prince of Wales, was appointed to the command of a detachment of light artillery at Brighton. Ever after this period he had the honour to enjoy marked attention from his royal highness. In 1794 he

was promoted to the rank of captain, and subsequently served on the staff of the eastern district as aide-de-camp to the late General, Marquess Townsend. In the expedition to the Helder he served as aide-de-camp to the general commanding the artillery.

In 1800 he was elected member of the Irish parliament, and was appointed at the same time brigade-major to the artillery serving in Ireland, in order that the government might avail itself of his experience in the measure of incorporating the Irish with the British artillery on the union of the kingdoms taking place. He continued in Ireland, having previously obtained the respective promotions of major and lieutenant-colonel, until the year 1812, when he was further promoted to the rank of assistant adjutant-general, which he held until 1821; when, on being appointed chief fire master to the royal laboratory, he removed to Woolwich. In 1814 he obtained the rank of colonel. In 1825 he became major-general, and in 1832 was appointed to the command of the royal artillery in Ireland. While in Ireland he twice officiated as commander of the army there, during the temporary absence of the commander in chief, to whom he was next in seniority. He removed from Ireland in May 1834, on being nominated to the command of the royal artillery at the head quarters of the corps.



When General Maclean assumed the command of the artillery at Woolwich, His Majesty William IV. was graciously pleased to confer upon him the honour of knighthood, with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Royal Guelphic Order.

In January 1797, Sir Joseph, as already noticed, married Charlotte, daughter of General Sir William Congreve, Bart. ; he is at present in the chief command of the Woolwich division of the royal artillery, having now been in the active military service of his country for a period of fifty-six years.

#### MACLEANS OF BLAICH.

The latest subordinate branch of the house of Ardgour was that of Blaich, descended from *Lachlan* second son of John Crubach, 8th Maclean of Ardgour. *William*, grandson of *Lachlan* of Blaich, was born in the isle of Mull, and was left an orphan at a very early age. In youth he applied himself to the study of music, in which he attained to such proficiency that the Duke of York (afterwards James II.), while lord commissioner in Scotland, invited him to court, and honoured him with the appointment of music master to the princesses Mary and Anne; and afterwards appointed him "Master of the Revels for Scotland." To whom he was married is not mentioned; but his son, also



named *William*, obtained a commission in the army, and served as captain in the wars in Holland, under the Duke of Marlborough. He married a daughter of Sir Francis Kinloch, by whom he had two sons, *Francis* and *James*; the latter died in the East Indies in the year 1748. Francis obtained a commission in the same regiment with his father as soon as he was able to carry arms, and was a lieutenant at the storming of Bergen-op-Zoom by the French Marshal Leuendaal. An important post (one of the port guards) was intrusted to his care, in defence of which, as well as of a small fort without the city, which some Dutch troops had just evacuated, and into which he had thrown himself with his daring band, he behaved with such fearless intrepidity and distinguished valour, that on his surrender to the overwhelming mass opposed to him, the French general paid him the compliment personally to say, that “had the defenders generally shown equal bravery, the French were not that day masters of Bergen-op-Zoom.” He was detained prisoner in France for some time; and on his release was promoted to the rank of captain, and shortly afterwards entered the 42d Royal Highlanders as captain commandant, and was soon again with his gallant corps in active service at the capture of the island of Guadaloupe. Here Captain Francis was severely wounded, and his distinguished

conduct having brought him under the particular notice of the commander-in-chief, General Barrington, he was immediately promoted to the rank of major, and appointed governor of the island of Marigalante. In the Canadian war under General Wolffe he commanded a body of troops, and was present at the attack upon and surrender of Montreal. At the conclusion of the war in Canada he returned to Great Britain, and was immediately appointed senior major of a corps just embodied, with which he embarked in the expedition for reducing the island of Belle-isle, on the coast of France. Here he was again severely wounded by a musket shot, which shattered his right arm, and was made prisoner. On his being exchanged his bravery was again rewarded by promotion to a lieutenant-colonelcy.

The combination of France and Spain against Portugal in the year 1762 was viewed with such general indignation as to call forth the sympathy of the King of Great Britain, who magnanimously offered assistance in men, money, and ammunition to the King of Portugal, now hard pressed by his too powerful antagonists. Of those sent to the aid of the Portuguese monarch was Colonel Francis Maclean, upon whom was conferred, immediately on his arrival in Portugal, the government of Almeida, a strong fortified town on the Spanish frontier. Here he commanded with distinguished success for several

years, and on being promoted to the rank of major-general was nominated to the government of the province of Estremadura and the city of Lisbon. In these important posts, with such prudence and military skill did he defend the honor and interests of the Portuguese monarchy, that on his leaving Portugal, in 1778, the king, at a special audience, delivered to him as a token of remembrance a handsomely mounted sword ; and the queen upon the same occasion marked her respect for his character by presenting him with a valuable diamond ring.

On his return to England he was immediately sent upon active service with a corps of the army, and appointed to the government of Halifax in Nova Scotia, in the time of the American war ; but being at a distance from the seat of active warfare, he was afforded few additional opportunities for the display of his known military talent. The defence of the works erected at Penobscot to check the New Englanders' threatened incursions into Nova Scotia, offered the last opportunity which General Francis Maclean was afforded for the display of that consummate judgment and military courage for which he was long famed. The fortifications at Penobscot were attacked by a column of the American army amounting to 2,000 men. General Maclean, at the head of 700 royalists, defeated all the attempts of this

column for some time, and at length succeeded in forcing the Americans to make a precipitate retreat by night, and to abandon their attempt altogether as fruitless.

General Francis did not long enjoy his government in America ; he died in Halifax in the year 1781, in the sixty-fourth year of his age, and unmarried. I find few of the name of Maclean spoken of to this day with feelings of more affectionate remembrance than General Francis Maclean.

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#### MACLEANS OF LEHIRE AND ROSS.

The Macleans of Lehire and Ross (or *Sliochd a Chlaimbh Iruinn*) had their origin from Neil, eldest son of Lauchlan Bronneach, by Macleod of Harris's daughter.

*Neil* had the sixty-merk land of Lehire-Torloisk conferred upon him, by virtue of which he was styled laird of Lehire. To him succeeded his eldest son *John* : this John's son, whose name was *Neil*, was murdered in his house at Torloisk by Allan na Sop. The only direct descendants of this old branch that can now be traced are the Macleans of Langmull, and a few others. John Maclean of Langmull married Mary daughter of Donald Maclean, an immediate descendant of John Dubh Maclean of

Morvern, by whom he had four sons and five daughters :

*Donald*, his eldest son, was major in the Scots Royals, or 1st regiment of foot.

*Hugh*, his second son, was lieutenant in the 90th regiment. He died at Portsmouth, much regretted by all who knew him ; and so esteemed by his commander and brother officers that they erected a monument to his memory there.

*Alexander*, his third son, was bred to the medical profession, and died in the East Indies in 1821 ; and

*Lachlan*, who died young.

*Mary*, his eldest daughter, married Allan Maclean of Crosspool, of the family of Coll.

*Ann* married John Maclean, Tirouran, of the family of Lochbuy.

*Christianna* married Alexander Maclean of Kinnegharar, of the Kinlochaline family.

*Flora* married Mr. Peter Macarthur, and

*Margaret* married Lieutenant Fraser.

### MAJOR DONALD MACLEAN, LATE OF THE ROYAL SCOTS.

This officer was the eldest son of John Maclean, esquire, of Langmull in Nether-Mull, representative of the ancient house of Lehire. He entered the army in 1795 as ensign in the 54th regiment, and served the early part of his military life in the West Indies, under the com-

mand of Sir Ralph Abercrombie. In July 1796 he received his lieutenancy, and was appointed adjutant of his regiment on the eve of the expedition to Egypt, in which he served during the whole of that arduous campaign.

In September 1804 he was promoted to the rank of captain in the 1st Foot (or Royal Scots), and embarked with the 2d battalion for India in 1807. Here he for some time held the appointment of brigade-major to the forces under Major-general Conran at Madras, and afterwards that of deputy adjutant-general to the Hyderabad subsidiary force under Brigadier-general Close. In 1811 he returned to Europe on leave, when he joined the 1st battalion of his regiment in Canada. Shortly after he joined the regiment it was ordered to the West Indies, where he was again appointed deputy adjutant-general to the forces, and received the brevet rank of major. In 1815 he returned home, and served with his battalion, then quartered in Ireland, till the year 1819, when he was promoted to the rank of major of the regiment.

During the latter part of his life Major Maclean suffered severely from ill health, caused by the numerous wounds received by him in the service. About the middle of 1819 it was thought expedient that he should join the 2d battalion, then in India; but the state of his health rendered it impossible for him to pro-



ceed. The condescension and humane sympathy of the illustrious colonel in chief of his regiment, His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, the universally revered parent of our gracious and beloved Queen Victoria, must have soothed the dying days of the gallant Major Donald Maclean. The following letters, written at that period (the originals of which are in the possession of the major's nephew, John Maclean, esq., merchant, of Old Broad Street, London), addressed by the Royal Prince to Major Maclean under his sufferings, speak more than pen can express for the christian sympathy of the one and the deserts of the other.

## No. 1.

My dear Major, Kensington Palace, 23d Sept. 1819.

I write these few lines, in the *first* place, to express the satisfaction I have derived from having had it in my power at length to effect your promotion to one of the majorities of the regiment; and, in the second, to add that as there are now only one lieutenant-colonel and one major present with the second battalion, and those two, as you must be aware, of a description to require the aid of an efficient officer like yourself, I apprehend there will be an *absolute* necessity for your joining by the ships that will sail for Madras in January or February next. Under these circumstances, you would perhaps wish to have leave of absence until then, *say four months*; in which case, if you will apprise me of such

being your decision, I will immediately make the necessary application to the adjutant-general.

Believe me ever to remain, with the most friendly regard,

My dear Major,  
Yours faithfully,

Major Maclean,  
Royal Scots.

EDWARD.

No. 2.

My dear Major,

Kensington Palace, 2d Oct. 1819.

I have just received your favour of the 29th ultimo. I am most truly mortified to find from it that your health is at present so bad; but I hope by proper attention to it for the next four or five months, for which time I shall immediately apply to the adjutant-general that you may have leave, it will be thoroughly restored. Indeed it would be a sad disappointment to me if you were unable to join the 2d battalion; for you must be yourself aware the two field officers now with it are wholly unequal to the charge of the battalion; and my whole dependence for their future discipline must rest upon you, so long as their colonel remains absent. The very instant I receive the adjutant-general's answer I will despatch it to you; and in the meanwhile I remain ever, with the most friendly regard,

My dear Major,  
Yours faithfully,

Major Maclean,  
Royal Scots.

EDWARD.

Major Donald Maclean was married to Catherine only daughter of Dr. Alexander Maclean,

and sister of the late Archibald Maclean, esquire, of Pennycross, but he left no issue. The major died in London in the month of December 1819, and Mrs. Maclean at Pennycross, Mull, in August 1830.

The death of Alexander, third son of Maclean of Langmull, and brother of Major Donald Maclean, is thus noticed in the Calcutta papers of October 1821 :—

“ DEATH.—At Cuttack, East Indies, on the evening  
“ of the 29th Sept. ult. Alexander Maclean, esquire,  
“ (youngest son of the late Mr. John Maclean, Langan-  
“ mull, Mull, Argyleshire,) surgeon of that station,  
“ aged about 37 years. The illness which terminated  
“ in the death of this estimable and lamented man,  
“ was a severe fever, which in its early stages assumed  
“ an alarming character; and after fourteen days of  
“ suffering, baffled all the skill and endeavours of the  
“ medical gentlemen who attended him. It would be  
“ idle, in a notice destined for the public eye, to  
“ attempt to give expression to the profound sorrow  
“ for the loss of Mr. Maclean experienced by an ex-  
“ tensive circle of friends, at the station where the last  
“ three years of his life were spent; but the superior  
“ worth and excellency of his character deserve to be  
“ recorded in a brief obituary tribute. Eminently  
“ skilled in the science and practice of his profession,  
“ and devoted with ardour to the discharge of all the  
“ duties connected with it, the frankness and cheerfulness  
“ of his manners, the soundness and liberality of  
“ his understanding, and his extensive knowledge of

“ mankind and books, rendered him the delight and  
 “ ornament of the society in which he moved. His  
 “ active benevolence and unwearied philanthropy of  
 “ disposition, however, formed the prominent feature of  
 “ his character, and should be dwelt chiefly on here as  
 “ the qualities which endeared him to all classes. His  
 “ career of usefulness and benevolence has been cut  
 “ short in the prime of life; but the memory of his  
 “ virtues will long survive him, deeply implanted in  
 “ the hearts of his numerous friends, who followed his  
 “ remains to the grave with feelings of sorrow which  
 “ no language can adequately pourtray, and whose sole  
 “ consolation is derived from the reflection, that if the  
 “ practice of every Christian virtue, combined with  
 “ sound religious principles, can afford a reasonable  
 “ ground for hope hereafter, the object of their regret  
 “ has been transferred to a state of happiness in  
 “ another and a better world.” (Extracted from the  
 East India papers, October 1821.)

*Neil* second son of the first Neil of Lehire  
 obtained lands in the Ross district, Mull, and  
 became the founder of the Ross branch. Their  
 patronymic, from their remarkable bravery, was  
 the *Race of the Iron Sword*. Neil of Ross's  
 sons were *Donald* and *John*: of John descended  
 the family of Shunay. Donald's sons were  
*Lachlan*, *Ewen*, and *John*. The eldest of  
 them,

*Lachlan Maclean of Ardchraoshinish*, surnamed  
 Obhar or Swarthy, was a bold daring man.  
 He was a constant follower of Sir Lachlan

Mór in all his conflicts with the Macdonalds. He was principally instrumental in the recovery of the Lochbuy estate out of the hands of Murdoch of Scalasdell, Lochbuy's tutor, whom he and Allan Mac Eachuinn (of the family of Lochbuy) fought and defeated at Gruline. He had a numerous issue, most of whom were killed at Inverkeithing : of his descendants few now remain. Of those, however, I may notice LACHLAN MACLEAN of BUNESSAN, who was married to Mary daughter of Hector Maclean of Torren, and had a large family of sons and daughters. The eldest son, *John*, was for many years a merchant in Glasgow. *Hector*, the second, late a captain in the 93d regiment, married Miss Macleod, daughter of the late Reverend Mr. Macleod, one of the ministers of Mull, and has issue *Lachlan Allan*, *Margaret*, and *Mary*. *Allan*, the third son, was an officer in the 91st regiment : and *Charles*, bred a surgeon, is now in the army. He left four daughters ; viz. *Sibella*, *Mary*, *Catharine*, and *Isobelle*. Of Lachlan Obhar also descended Lieutenant *Allan Maclean*, late of the 90th regiment, whose brother *Alexander* for many years resided in Glasgow, and another called *Donald*, in the Ross of Mull. Donald's second son was *Hugh* or Ewen ; he had

issue *Allan* and *Hector*. Hector's son, *John*, was father of *Donald Maclean* of *Killeen*, who married Mary daughter of Charles Mac-Ian Garve, of the family of Kinlochaline, and had issue *John*, who married Catharine daughter of Hector Maclean of Kilmory, of the family of Lochbuy. He left five sons and several daughters: *Donald*, the eldest, died in Holland, *Hector*, *Neil*, *John*, and *Lachlan*. Hector was married to Jannette daughter of Alexander Maclean of Shunay, and had issue *Donald*, *Dugall*, and *Neil*, and six daughters. Donald was a lieutenant in the 74th regiment; on the reduction of the army he remained in America, on the lands given by government. He married there, and left a numerous offspring. Dugall was an officer in the Dunbarton Fencibles during the troubles in Ireland. On their reduction he retired into the country, and married Susana daughter of the Reverend Neil Macleod, minister of Ross, and had issue. Hector's third son, Neil, was lieutenant of the *Leda* frigate. He undertook to cut out a French ship from her anchorage; he succeeded, and took possession of his prize, but by the rapidity of the tide, which was strong against him, he drifted among the enemy's ships, was boarded and retaken.



He made a brave resistance, but was overpowered by numbers ; yet he fought courageously, until he fell lifeless on the deck of his prize. He died much regretted by all who knew him. He was only a few weeks married to Ann second daughter of Donald Maclean of the Isle of Muke.

Of *Ewen*, the second brother of Lachlan Obhar, descended Doctor John Maclean, who resided in Brolas. He married Christiana daughter of Captain Allan Maclean, brother of Donald of Brolas; by whom he had two sons and one daughter, *Marion*. Allan, his eldest son, was bred to the medical profession, and served for several years as surgeon of the 79th Cameron Highlanders. He was married to Flora daughter of the late Murdoch Macclaine, esq., of Lochbuy, by whom he had a numerous issue. Doctor John's youngest son, Donald, died a lieutenant in the 79th regiment.

Of *John*, Donald of Ross's youngest son, were descended *Donald* and *John Maclean*, who established themselves as merchants in Blackburn.

## MACLEANS OF COLL.

Chief seat, Breck-Achadh House, Island of Coll.

The founder of this family was JOHN GARVE, a daring warrior of whose prowess the traditions of the western isles furnish many an interesting anecdote, even to the present day. He was the second son of Lachlan Bronneach, chief of the Macleans, and of Fionovala daughter of Macleod of Harris, Lachlan Bronneach's second lady. He was married to Isobelle daughter of Fraser of Lovat, and got from Macdonald, Lord of the Isles, a charter of the twenty-pound lands of Coll, and the eighteen-merk lands of Cuinish in Mull. He lived feared by his enemies, and respected by his friends. At his death he was succeeded by his son,

IAN or JOHN ABRACH, so named from his having spent the most part of his earlier years on an estate on Locheil-side, Lochaber, then his property. He was married to Jannette daughter of Maclean of Urquhart, by whom he had two sons, *John* and *Hector*. He was killed in a feud with the Camerons of Locheil, who disputed his possession of the Lochaber estate; the lands were, however, confirmed to his son John at a subsequent period, by charter from King James V. The same charter also confirmed one pre-

13th Maclean of Coll.

*Donald,*  
drowned in the Sound of  
Ulva in his father's  
lifetime.

ALEXANDER,  
14th Maclean of Coll.

HUGH,  
15th (*and present*) Maclean of Coll,  
1838.

*Alexander,*  
*Master of Coll, heir apparent.*



viously granted to John Garve, 1st Maclean of Coll, of the lands of Drimnin and Achallennan in Morvern. John Abrach was succeeded by his eldest son,

JOHN, 3D MACLEAN OF COLL, who it appears never was married. At all events it is stated that he died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother.

HECTOR, 4TH MACLEAN OF COLL, said to have been one of the most accomplished scholars of his day. He devoted himself much to study, and took great pleasure in poetry, specimens of which in the Gaelic and Latin languages are still extant. He was also a man of considerable piety. His first lady was Méve, daughter of Alister Mac-Ian-Chathanaich of Islay, by whom he had one son called *Hector Roy*, and two daughters, the eldest of whom was married to John Dubh of Morvern. Jannette, his second daughter, was married to John Garve son of the above John Dubh. Hector was married a second time to Finovola, daughter of Godfrey Mac Allister of Loup, by whom he had two sons, *Allan* and *John*. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

HECTOR ROY, 5TH MACLEAN OF COLL, who was married to Marion daughter of the first Hector Oíg, chief of Maclean; and left issue,

LACHLAN, 6TH MACLEAN OF COLL, who was married to Florance daughter of Norman Macleod of Macleod. He had a charter from the Bishop of the Isles of the six-merk land of the isle of Muke, formerly the property of the Mac-Ians of Ardni-murchan, who keeping violent possession of the island, Coll had fourteen of their principal men apprehended at Ardmore in Mull, and sent them to Inveraray, where most of them were put to death, for which the Mac-Ians took their revenge, as shall be mentioned in its place. This Lachlan was when young fourteen years in the laird of Mac Intosh's house, with whom he cultivated strict friendship. He was a prudent and brave man, according to the times, and much respected by all his neighbours. To him Rory Mór, the laird of Mac Leod, committed the guardianship of his sons, Sir Rory and Sir Norman. He lived to an advanced age, and left issue : 1. JOHN GARVE, who succeeded him, 2. *Hector*, first Maclean of the isle of Muke, 3. *Neil Maclean of Drimnicross*, 4. *Catherine*, who was married to John, chief of Mackinnon, 5. *Jannette*, married to Farquhar Fraser, Dean of the Isles.

JOHN GARVE, THE 7TH MACLEAN OF COLL, was a man of considerable piety, a good scholar,



and a great lover of music. A Captain Wirttus, who visited him, said he much resembled King David, being a great reader of the Holy Scriptures, and a noble player on the harp. He was first married to *Florance*, daughter of Sir Dugall Campbell of Achnimbreck and Lady Mary Erskine, daughter of the Earl of Mar. By her he had issue, 1. *Hector Roy*, 2. *John Maclean of Toteronald*, 3. *Hugh*, who was killed at Inverkeithing; and three daughters, viz. *Florance*, married to Donald Maclean of Brolas; *Jannette*, married to Alexander Macdonald of Achdir; and *Una*, first married to John Maclean of Kinlochaline, and again to Stewart of Ardshiel. John Garve was a second time married to Florance daughter of the *second* Hector Oíg, chief of Maclean, by whom he had one daughter, *Catherine*, who was married to Macquarie of Ulva.

*Hector Roy* was married to Marion daughter of Hector Maclean of Torloisk. He died before his father, leaving issue two sons, *Lachlan* and *Donald*; and four daughters, *Margaret*, married first to Stewart of Appin; she was again married to Donald Maclean of Kingerloch; *Catherine*, married to Hector Maclean of the isle of Muke; *Jannette*, married to Hector Maclean, son of Maclean

of Ardnicross ; *Una*, married to John Maclean of Achanasaul.

LACHLAN, 8TH MACLEAN OF COLL, succeeded his grandfather. He served with distinction for some years under General Mackay in Holland. He lost his life in the water of Lochy in Lochaber, where he was drowned in the month of August 1687. He was married to Marion daughter of John Dubh Moidartach, Captain of the clan Rannald, by whom he had one son, JOHN GARVE, and two daughters, *Florance*, married to John Macleod of Tallisker, and *Catherine*, married to Norman Macleod of Grishernish.

JOHN GARVE, 9TH MACLEAN OF COLL, a promising youth, while attending his studies in Edinburgh, was unfortunately killed by a shot fired to disperse a mob from the neighbourhood of the Abbey, just as he happened accidentally to be passing. To John Garve succeeded his uncle,

DONALD, 10TH MACLEAN OF COLL. He was first married to *Isobelle* daughter of Sir Rory Macleod of Tallisker, by whom he had a son, HECTOR. He was again married to Marion daughter of Sir Norman Macleod of Bernera, by whom he had *Lachlan*, *John*, *Hugh*, *Neil*, and one daughter, *Catherine*, who was married to Hector Maclean of Gruline. Donald Maclean of

Coll died in April 1729, aged 73. He was much respected. To him succeeded his eldest son,

HECTOR, 11TH MACLEAN OF COLL. He was married to Mary daughter of Alexander Campbell of Lochnell, and had issue five daughters. He was a second time married to Jean daughter of Donald Campbell of Airds, who, dying soon after, left no issue. Hector Maclean of Coll was a man universally esteemed ;—a gentleman in the literal acceptation of the term. Prudent and judicious in conduct, he laid the foundation of many an improvement on the home and property of his forefathers, exhibiting conspicuous evidences of his taste and judgment, to be seen to the present day. His daughters were, 1. *Isobelle*, married to Collin Campbell of Ballimore. 2. *Margaret*, married to Macdonald of Boisdale, who had issue two sons, *Donald* and *Hector*. 3. *Mary*, married to Colonel John Macleod of Tallisker. 4. *Una*, who was married to Sir Allan Maclean, Bart., chief of Maclean ; she died before Sir Allan's return from America, leaving issue three daughters, *Maria*, *Sibella*, and *Anna*. 5. *Sibella*, married to Captain Allan Cameron of Glessary, and left issue. Hector the 11th

Maclean of Coll, died in 1754, without male issue, and was succeeded by his brother,

LACHLAN, 12TH MACLEAN OF COLL. He was married to Catherine, eldest daughter of Donald Maclean of Brolas ; and had several children, all of whom died young. John, second son of the 10th Maclean of Coll, died while pursuing his studies at the college of Glasgow. Neil, the fourth son, was in mercantile pursuits in Virginia, and died there. Lachlan dying without surviving issue, was succeeded by his brother,

HUGH, 13TH MACLEAN OF COLL. He was married to Jannette eldest daughter of Macleod of Talesker, by whom he had DONALD, ALEXANDER, *Hector* (now Lieutenant General Sir Hector), *Norman*, *Roderick*, *Allan*, *Hugh*, and one daughter *Marion*, who was married to Colonel Alexander Macdonald of Boisdale, and left a numerous issue.

Coll's eldest son, DONALD, was indeed a most promising gentleman, and one who, in no ordinary degree, enjoyed the affectionate esteem of his friends, with the universal respect of all his acquaintances. Dr. Samuel Johnson, one who never bestowed his commendations but where well merited, notices in his *Tour in the Hebrides*,

the days he spent in the society of the accomplished young laird of Coll, as having been passed in the company of one of superior gentlemanly manners, of much acquaintance with the world, and of an intellectual mind. He lost his life in the sound of Ulva, where, with eight others, he was drowned on the 25th September 1774. His death was indeed a subject of general regret.

*Alexander* the second son was for some years lieutenant-colonel of the Breadalbane Fencible regiment.

*Norman* attained the rank of major in the army, and served in the West Indies. He was a brave and an experienced officer. His defence of a certain post assigned him during the insurrection of the Carreebs in Grenada gained him much applause; he held out against an overwhelming force for four months. Here, however, the gallant defender was taken ill of a fever, of which he died after four days suffering. On the death of the brave commandant the place was immediately surrendered to the enemy. Major Norman died unmarried.

*Roderick* died on his passage from Jamaica to St. Domingo, where he was going to join his regiment. He was married to Christianna youngest daughter of Captain

Allan Cameron of Glendessary, and left one daughter, *Marion*.

*Allan*, who was captain in the 36th regiment, married Jean, also a daughter of Captain Cameron of Glendessary.

*Hugh*, the seventh son, was for some time captain in the 60th regiment ; he came home from Jamaica and died of a consumption, unmarried.

ALEXANDER, THE 14TH MACLEAN OF COLL, married Catherine eldest daughter of Cameron of Glendessary. She left him one son *Hugh*, for several years an officer in the king's Guards, and six daughters ; 1. *Jannette* ; 2. *Sibella* ; 3. *Catherine*, who married Major Macleod of Tallisker, and has a numerous issue ; 4. *Maria*, married to Alexander Hunter, esq. of Edinburgh ; 5. *Marion* ; and 6. *Breadalbane*, an amiable and accomplished lady, whose unwearied exertions for the good of her fellow-creatures in the land of her birth, merits a higher reward than this world can bestow upon her. The eldest daughter, Jannette, was married to the Honourable George Vere Hobart, second son of the Earl of Buckinghamshire : he was appointed to the government of Grenada, recently held by General Maclean Clephane, the affairs of which he had administered but six weeks when he was



cut off by a fever, much and deservedly regretted. His lady remained in Grenada for a few months, and then returned to Britain. On her passage home she got a severe cold, which brought on a pulmonary complaint, of which, to the grief of her relations and of all who knew her, she died at Bristol. She left issue, one daughter, *Vere Louisa Catherine*, now Lady Vere Cameron of Lochiel, wife of the highly respected representative, and direct descendant of the ancient and warlike “Mac-Dhonuil-Duy-Lochiall.” Alexander, 14th Maclean of Coll, who has not been many years dead, was as much respected for the independence of his character, as he was beloved for his benevolent and generous nature. He will long live in the affectionate remembrance of those who best knew him. He was succeeded by his only surviving son,

HUGH, 15TH (AND PRESENT) MACLEAN OF COLL.

He entered the army in his younger days, and served for some time in the Guards, but retired several years ago. He has been twice married : *first*, to Janet daughter of James Dennistoun of Colgrain, esq., by whom he has had issue four daughters ; viz. 1. *Margaret*, married to James Hamilton of Barnes, esq. : 2. *Catherine Cameron* : 3. *Elizabeth Dreghorn* : 4. *Isabella Sibella* :—*secondly*,

to Miss Robertson of Edinburgh, by whom he has four sons and two daughters ; viz. 1. *Alexander* : 2. *John Hector Norman* : 3. *William Hector* : 4. *Hugh* : 5. *Juliet Alexa* : 6. *Jane Albane*.

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LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR HECTOR MACLEAN,  
K.C.B.

This veteran warrior and truly excellent man is the third son of Hugh, 13th Maclean of Coll. In youth he obtained a commission in the military service of the Honourable East India Company, and left home to join his regiment in the year 1775, in the same ship with Lord Pigott, then proceeding to take charge of the government of Madras. As ensign in the 5th Native Infantry he was engaged in the expedition sent against the refractory rajahs to the northward of Arcott ; and in 1778 was attached to a select corps of the army employed in the siege of Pondicherry, and shortly afterwards obtained his lieutenancy ; and was variously employed in active service against the armies of Hyder Ally, and in the reduction of the Dutch fort of Policat, until 1786, when he was promoted to a captaincy in the 1st regiment European Infantry, with the same rank by brevet in the king's army, and appointed to the command of Cuddalore and its defences. In this command he continued

until ordered to join the army of the Marquess Cornwallis at Bangalore; and in 1792 was present at the siege of Seringapatam. In 1795 he was promoted to the rank of major in the 8th regiment Native Infantry, and to the same rank by brevet in the king's army, and was variously employed until promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy in 1798, and appointed to the command of a native corps stationed at Ceylon. In the year 1800, in command of the 9th regiment Native Infantry, he was attached to the forces under the command of the Honourable Arthur Wellesley (now his grace the Duke of Wellington), and from the latter end of that year until 1803, commanded a brigade of the army, and earned distinguished honour by his cool courage and military skill; particularly in the capture of the strong fortresses of Asseer-Ghurr and Gowel-Ghurr, as well as at the battle of Argaum. After this he held the command of the forces stationed in the vicinity of Hyderabad until the year 1805. In the meantime he was promoted to the rank of colonel (September 1804), and to that of major-general in June 1811. In February 1815, General Hector Maclean, as the reward of his faithful, honourable, and efficient military service, was created a knight commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath; and on the 10th October 1821 was further promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general. It is now several

years since Sir Hector has retired from the service. He chiefly resides in London, in the deserved possession of the sincere good will and the high esteem and respect of all who enjoy the honour of his acquaintance.

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THE FIRST CADET OF THE FAMILY OF COLL is descended from HECTOR fourth laird of Coll. He had two sons by his second lady, Mac Alister of Loup's daughter.

ALLAN the eldest was sent by his father to assist Rory Mór laird of Macleod against Macdonald of Slaite, over whom Macleod gained a decisive victory. This was the last feud between those two families. Allan commanded a company of his father's men under Lauchlan Mór at the battle of Gruinart. He was married to a daughter of Mac-Ian of Ardnamurchan, by whom he had three sons, *Hector*, *Ronald*, and *Donald*, many of whose descendants reside in Ireland.

JOHN, Coll's second son by Loup's daughter, was married to Finovola daughter of the laird of Mackinnon, by whom he had *John*, who was married to Margaret daughter of Roderick Maclean, an eminent merchant in Glasgow, and had issue *Lachlan*, *John*,

*Hugh*, and *Charles*. Lachlan was married to Ann daughter of Neil Maclean of Drimnicross, and had issue, *Roderick*, *John*, *Hector*, and *Allan*. *Roderick* left two sons, viz. *Lachlan* and *John*. Lachlan was a captain in the East India Company's service; he returned home and died in Coll. He was twice married; first, to a daughter of Hector Maclean his uncle, and next to a daughter of Alexander Maclean of Sollose; he left two sons and several daughters. His son by Maclean of Sollose's daughter went to Jamaica. *Roderick's* second son, *John*, died unmarried. He had another son called Neil, who left one son *John*, who resided many years in Jamaica. Of *Charles*, the youngest of the four sons of *John* above-mentioned, descended *Lachlan Maclean*, late of Kilmore in Mull, whose son *John*, a young man of inestimable character, is in commercial pursuits as a wine and provision merchant now in Glasgow. *John* was first a minister of the church in Arran. Upon the Revolution he went to Ireland, where he was for some time chaplain to Lord Masserene, and minister in Antrim. He was afterwards prebendary of Roferchen in the county of Antrim. He was a man of profound piety. He was first married to a

daughter of Lauchlan Mac Neil of Lossett, by whom he had several daughters. He was a second time married to a daughter of James Cubbage, esq., by whom he had *John*, minister of Clocher. His second son was *Clotworthy*, a medical practitioner for many years in Belfast ; and James, who was minister in Rachry in the county of Antrim. *John*, the minister of Clocher, was married to Elizabeth daughter of Philip Mathews, rector of Ballymony, by whom he had *Lauchlan*, *James*, and *Henry*. *Lauchlan* was bred to the medical profession, and went with the army to America in the first American war, where his knowledge of his profession, together with his extraordinary conversational powers, and remarkably pleasant manners obtained him the particular notice and patronage of Generals Forbes and Monkton. He resided in Philadelphia for some years with considerable success in his profession. General Monkton brought him with him as physician to the forces in the expedition against Martinico ; and subsequently appointed him receiver general of the customs while the island was in the possession of Great Britain. On his return to Britain he was appointed under secretary to Lord Shelburne for the southern depart-



ment. On his lordship's resignation "secretary Maclean" was appointed by the honourable court of Directors of the East India Company to an important post in India. After a short stay there, he came home on leave, and was afterwards appointed agent for the Nabob of Arcot, in which capacity he returned to the East Indies, journeying overland. After an absence of several years he was finally returning home, and at the Cape of Good Hope transferred his passage from the ship in which he reached that place to the Swallow packet, as promising a more expeditious passage; but neither the Swallow nor a soul that embarked on board of her have ever again been heard of: it was concluded that she foundered at sea. Secretary Maclean, by which name he was more intimately known, is supposed to have had considerable wealth with him on board the Swallow, together with some important papers; but his melancholy fate prevented the possibility of ascertaining the extent of the one or the nature of the other. He left a son in India, who is said to have held an important situation at the time of his father's loss.

THE SECOND CADET OF THE FAMILY OF  
COLL is that of the Macleans of Muke.

HECTOR, son of Lachlan, 6th Maclean of Coll, had the isle of Muke given him by his father. He is described as a gentleman of considerable accomplishments, both in intellectual acquirements, and personal appearance. He led a company of Coll's men under Sir Lauchlan Maclean in the time of the civil wars, and behaved with distinguished gallantry at the battle of Kilsyth. The Mac-Ians of Ardnamurchan, from a feeling of revenge for some supposed injuries done them by Hector's father, and being privately instigated by their cunning and artful enemy, Sir Donald Campbell, now the possessor of the property of the Mac-Ian chief, landed by night near the isle of Muke house, and began to drive away some cattle. Hector happened to be out with one servant only, yet he fired upon the robbers, but missed them. He was immediately surrounded by the Mac-Ians and shot dead on the spot. The murderers got off immediately, but two of them were afterwards apprehended and hanged. Hector was married to Julian daughter of Allan Maclean of Ardtornish, by whom he had *Hector*, who succeeded him, and *Hugh*.

HECTOR, THE 2D MACLEAN OF THE ISLE OF MUKE, was married to Catherine daughter of the second Hector Roy laird of Coll,

and had issue *Hector* and *Lauchlan*. Hector was married to Marrion daughter of Lauchlan Maclean of Calgary, but both died young, without issue.

LAUHLAN, 3D MACLEAN OF MUKE, succeeded his brother Hector, who was a captain in Sir John Maclean's regiment at Sheriffmuir. He married Mary daughter of James Macdonald of Bellfinlay, and left two sons, *Hector* and *Donald*, and two daughters. His eldest son,

HECTOR, 4TH MACLEAN OF MUKE, succeeded him. He was married to Isabella second daughter of Macleod of Talesker, but dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother,

DONALD, 5TH MACLEAN OF MUKE, who was first married to Florance daughter of the Rev. Archibald Maclean, minister of Ross in Mull, by whom he had one son, *Lauchlan*, who succeeded him. He was married a second time to Florance daughter of John Maclean of Treshnish, by whom he had one son *John*, and three daughters. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

LAUHLAN, 6TH MACLEAN OF THE ISLE OF MUKE. He served in America during the most part of the revolutionary war; where he married a Miss Cottingham, an American

lady, and had a numerous issue, of whom was one no less distinguished for her beauty and accomplishments than for an amiable and affectionate disposition, *Mary Anne*, the celebrated beautiful Miss Maclean, of 1816 and 1817. She was married to Captain William Colen Clarke, who died in India. In 1828 she returned from India in a deplorable state of health, under which she lingered until 1833, when she expired in Edinburgh, leaving issue one daughter. Lachlan Maclean of Muke had been for some time lieutenant-colonel of the Breadalbane Fencibles, and in later years he held the post of deputy lieutenant of the Tower. Donald Maclean of the isle of Muke's second son, *John*, married Isabella, daughter of John Maclean of the Borreray family, late guardian of Ardgour, and had issue. Donald's three daughters were *Florance*, *Mary*, and *Ann*. Ann was married to Lieutenant Neil Maclean, of the *Leda* frigate.

THE THIRD CADET OF THE FAMILY OF COLL is descended from NEIL MACLEAN OF DRIMNACROSS, third son of Lachlan, 6th laird of Coll. He accompanied Sir Lauchlan Maclean during the civil wars, and was present at the battle of Inverkeithing, where he was severely wounded.

He married Florance daughter of Allan Macdonald of Morrer, by whom he had two sons and several daughters, who were all respectably married.

HECTOR MACLEAN OF TORRESTAN, eldest son of Neil of Drimnacross, was a captain in Sir John Maclean's regiment at Killicrankie, and was killed at Dunkeld. He married Florance daughter of Lauchlan Maclean of Calgary, and had by her one son, *Lauchlan*, who succeeded him in the lands of Torrestan. He served for some time in the war in Flanders under General Murray, but being rather unjustly treated on the subject of promotion, he retired from the service in disgust. He married Margaret, daughter of the Rev. Alexander Macdonald, minister of the Small Isles, by whom he had several sons, all of whom died young. He had also several daughters, of whom was *Margory*, married to the Rev. Donald Macqueen, minister of the island of Rum; she left two sons, the Rev. Allan Macqueen, minister in North Uist, and the Rev. Edmund Macqueen, minister of the island of Barra.

ALLAN MACLEAN of GRISIBOLL, second son of Neil Maclean of Drimnacross. He was married to Catherine daughter of Hugh Maclean of Balliphetrish, of the family of

Borreray, and had issue, *Lauchlan, John, Neil*, and *Allan*; he had a daughter called *Florance*, who was married to Donald Maclean of Calgary.

*Allan Maclean of Grisiboll's* eldest son *Lauchlan*, was a merchant in Glasgow, and was twice married. By his first wife he had two children; *Lauchlan*, who died unmarried, and *Catherine*, married to Daniel Burrell of Annat Hill, esq.

*Allan Maclean of Grisiboll's* second son was *John*. He married Anne, daughter of the Rev. John Maclean, minister of Kill Mór in Mull, by whom he had two sons, *John* and *Archibald*. John was a merchant in Norfolk in Virginia, where he married, and left one daughter. Archibald, a merchant for many years in Dantzic, married Mary, daughter of Mr. Symson, one of the magistrates of Memel, and had issue, *John, Lauchlan, Archibald, Henry*, and several daughters.

*Allan of Grisiboll's* third son *Neil* was bred to the medical profession. He went to America, and married there. He purchased lands in Connecticut, and for many years resided in Hartfield. He left three sons and one daughter.

*Grisiboll's* fourth son, *Allan*, went also to Connecticut, was married, and left issue there.



THE FOURTH CADET OF THE FAMILY OF COLL is descended from JOHN OF TOTTERONALD, 2d son of John Garve the 7th Maclean of Coll. He was with his chief Sir Lauchlan during the civil wars. He and his brother Hugh were among the first that joined the standard of Montrose at Strathearn in the beginning of the year 1646. Both were again with their father's men at Inverkeithing, where the gallant Hugh was killed and John severely wounded, and made prisoner. After the restoration he went to London, and was introduced to the king, who was pleased to acknowledge that he had recollection of his sufferings. Yet, as was not an uncommon custom with Charles in dealing with his best friends, the royal acknowledgment of the importance of his services was the only reward Totteronald ever got. He was married to Marion, daughter of Maclean of Ardgour, by whom he had ALLAN OF TOTTERONALD, who succeeded him. Allan married Catherine, daughter of Roderick Mac Leod of Hammer, by whom he had *Hector* and *Allan*. *Allan* was drowned ere he attained the age of manhood. *Hector* was married to Margaret daughter of Alexander Mac Lauchlan, chamberlain to the Duke of Argyle, by whom he had two sons, *Allan* and *Roderick*, who removed to Ireland; Roderick married there.

John Maclean of Totteronald had another son

called Hugh, of whom was descended Doctor Hector Maclean late of Edinburgh. There are other branches descended of the first laird of Coll, most of whom are now scattered in different parts of the globe.

The other Cadets of the Coll family which remain to be noticed are those of *Crosspool* and *Gallanach*. *Allan Maclean*, late of *Crosspool*, was married to Mary eldest daughter of Maclean of Langmull, by whom he had issue three sons, *Neil*, *John*, and *Donald*; and five daughters, *Catherine*, *Mary*, *Christina*, *Jessie*, and *Julia*. *Neil* succeeded his father at *Crosspool* in the year 1832.

*John* is a merchant in the wine trade in London, and has, in the mercantile circles, the name of being one of the most approved judges in London of the various foreign wines imported into the British market. He is moreover much esteemed for his general intelligence and known integrity in all his commercial transactions. He married, in 1831, Anne, daughter of the late Alexander Maclean of Kinnegharar of the Kinlochaline family, and the adopted child and ward from infancy of her late uncle Major Donald Maclean of the Royals; and has issue *Catherine* and *Julia*.

*Donald*, a most promising youth, who was

studying for the church, died in 1834, in the 22d year of his age, of a pulmonary complaint, brought on by intense study.

*Anne*, sister of the late Allan Maclean of Crosspool, married Neil Campbell, esq., Treshnish, by whom she had seven sons; viz. *Colin*, *Neil*, *Donald*, *John*, and *Alexander*; and five daughters.

Of the family of *Gallanach* is Dr. Lachlan Maclean of the isle of Rum. Dr. Maclean is a gentleman of much general information; he devotes his time chiefly to the pastoral and praiseworthy pursuit of sheep-farming, of which he is considered one of the most practical judges in the land. He is married and has a large and an interesting family.

The branches of the esteemed family of Coll are numerous; but to notice them all, even did the space I have originally proposed in these sheets admit of it, would perhaps be, from their scattered state, now an insurmountable task. The family since its first founder, has produced its share of men of high reputation. In our own day the house of Coll can rank among its gifted descendants a writer of high natural abilities and deep research, *Lachlan Maclean*, merchant in Glasgow, author of *Sketches of Iona*, and of a most elaborate work, recently published, *On the Antiquity of the Celtic or Gaelic Language*.

## MACLEANS OF MORVERN.

The founder of this branch was IAN or JOHN DUBH of Morvern, second son of the first Hector Mór chief of Maclean and Mary daughter of Alistair Mac-Ian-Chathanich Macdonald of Isla; he had Morvern given him by his father in life-rent. He was very active in assisting his nephew Sir Lauchlan Mór against Eachan Mac Allan na Sop, and against the Macdonalds, till he was taken by Angus Macdonald of Isla in company with Lauchlan Mór in Kintyre, and was beheaded. He was thrice married; first, to Margaret daughter of Eachuinn or Hector Mac-Ian, laird of Coll, by whom he had one son, *Donald Glas*, who lost his life in the explosion of the Florida in Tobermory Bay in the year 1588:—*secondly*, to Catherine daughter of John Gorm the first Campbell of Lochnell. By her he had *Allan*, *first Maclean of Ardtornish*:—*thirdly*, to Margaret daughter of Campbell of Ardintenny, by whom he had two sons, *John Garve* and *Charles*. Allan Maclean of Ardtornish, at the age of sixteen, began to molest Mac-Ian of Ardnimorchuan for being instrumental in his father's death, and pressed old Macdonald so, that he was at last glad to be reconciled to the young warrior at any cost: he gave Allan his daughter in marriage, with a considerable dowry. Allan of Ardtornish was a constant follower of Sir Lachlan Mór in all his military exploits. By

out a son  
Lauchlan

Mac-Ian's daughter he had a numerous issue ; viz. three sons, *Hector*, *Charles*, and *Donald Glas* (Donald died unmarried), and seven daughters : *Mary the elder* was married to Gillean, and *Mary the younger* to Allan, both sons of Sir Lauchlan Mór : *Margaret* was married to Mac Neill of Barra : *Jennette*, to Hector Maclean of Torloisk : *Julian* to Hector Maclean of the isle of Muke : *Christianna* to Maclean of Kingerloch : and *Florance* to Mac Gillvray of Pennygael.

HECTOR, eldest son of Allan Maclean of Ard-tornish, was the 1ST MACLEAN OF KINLOCHALINE. He got a charter of those lands in Morvern, Tyrie, and Mull, which made up the estate of Kinlochaline, partly holding of the crown, and partly of the chief of Maclean, now of the Duke of Argyle. He commanded a detachment of Macleans in Ireland in the time of the rebellion of 1641. He was first married to Jennet, daughter of Lauchlan Oíg first Maclean of Torloisk, by whom he had two sons, *John* and *Lauchlan* ; he was a second time married to Margaret daughter of Campbell of Glenorchy, predecessor of the present Marquess of Breadalbane, by whom he had one son. He was succeeded by his eldest son, JOHN, 2D MACLEAN OF KINLOCHALINE, who suffered severely at Inverkeithing. He was

first married to Mary, daughter of John Campbell of Lochnell, by whom he had *Hector*, who succeeded him, and *Allan*, who died unmarried; he had a daughter called *Jennette*, who was married to Cameron of Glendessary. John of Kinlochaline was again married to Unna, daughter of John Garve, the second of that name, laird of Coll, but had no issue by her. He was succeeded by his son,

HECTOR, 3D MACLEAN OF KINLOCHALINE, who married Jennette daughter of Hector Maclean of Torloisk, and had by her,

ANGUS, 4TH MACLEAN OF KINLOCHALINE. He was a gallant and a warlike character; he served in the Dutch service for several years, and was subsequently one of Sir John Maclean's captains at Sheriffmuir. Angus of Kinlochaline was first married to Margaret daughter of Allan Maclean, laird of Ardgour, and had several children, but all died young. He was again married to Anne, daughter of Macdonald of Kinloch Moidart, but had no issue by her. He was succeeded by *Charles Maclean of Drimnin*, being his nearest relation.

The next branch of the Morvern family is descended from JOHN GARVE, eldest son of John Dubh of Morvern, by his third lady, Campbell



of Ardintenny's daughter. John Garve was first married to Jennette, daughter of Hector, 4th laird of Coll, and had one daughter by her, who was married to Martin Mac Gilvray of Penny-gael. John Garve was again married to Mary daughter of Lauchlan Oíg, first Maclean of Tor-loisk, by whom he had several children. His son *Charles* was married to Marion daughter of Neil Maclean of Drimnicross, by whom he had *Allan* and *Mary*. *Allan* was a captain in Sir John Maclean's regiment at Killichrankie and Sheriffmuir, where he was killed. *Mary* was married to Donald Maclean of Killean. *Charles* second son of John Dubh of Morvern, by Ardintenny's daughter, was married to Julianna daughter of Neil Mac Gillvray of Glencanir, by whom he had *Lauchlan* and *John Diurach*. *Lauchlan* was married and had a son called *Donald*, who was a merchant in Glasgow, and married to Isobell daughter of Patrick Mac Adam, esq., a merchant, and one of the magistrates of that city. He had one son called *Patrick*, who was major-commandant of Colonel John Lamby's regiment in Holland. He died in London in the year 1752, unmarried. *John Diurach*, *Charles*'s second son, was at Inverkeithing, where he suffered dreadfully from the numerous wounds he received. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Maclean, Hilis, by whom he had a son called *Hector*, who was married to Mary

daughter of Hugh Maclean of Balliphetrish of the family of Borreray, and had by her three sons, *Lauchlan*, *John*, and *Donald*. *Lauchlan* served with distinction in the second battalion of the Scots Guards in Spain. He afterwards commanded a company of volunteers under Brigadier Macintosh at Preston, in the year 1715, where he was taken prisoner ; but shortly afterwards liberated under the indemnity act of George the First. He never married. *John*, Hector's second son, never married. He was a captain in Maclean of Drimnin's battalion, and killed at the battle of Culloden, or rather in the massacre next day after the battle. *Donald*, Hector's third son, was first married to Anne, daughter of Charles Maclean of Kilunaig, and had by her one daughter, *Mary*, who married John Maclean, Langmull, the representative of the family of Lehire. He was a second time married to Mary daughter of John Maclean of Killean, by whom he had one son, *Lauchlan*, and two daughters. His son *Lauchlan* went upon the ill-planned and worse executed expedition commanded by Major Paulson, from Jamaica to the Spanish main, where he lost his life.

The next branch of the family of Morvern is descended from CHARLES OF ARDNACROSS, the second son of Allan Maclean of Ardtornish.

He was married to Mary eldest daughter of Allan, 7th Maclean of Ardgour, by whom he had six sons and four daughters. His sons were *Allan the elder, Lauchlan, Allan the younger, Donald, Hector, Ewen*; his daughters were *Anne, Florance, Margaret, and Mary*. To *Allan* the elder his father gave the lands of Drimnin in Morvern, which he purchased of Lord Argyle. Allan was married to Mary, daughter of Cameron of Callart, by whom he had *John*, who succeeded him, *Donald*, and a daughter called *Margaret*, who married Allan Maclean, of the family of Torloisk. Donald was married to Florance daughter of Lauchlan Maclean of Callygary, by whom he had one son called *Lauchlan*, who married in Ireland, and resided at Muluchglass near Dundalk, where his descendants are numerous to this day. Allan Maclean of Drimnin died at the age of twenty-nine years, and was succeeded by his eldest son *John*, who married Mary daughter of John Crubach, 8th Maclean of Ardgour, by whom he had *Allan* and *Charles*. John of Drimnin also died at the age of twenty-nine years, and was succeeded by his eldest son *Allan*, who likewise died at the age of twenty-nine, and unmarried; when he was succeeded by his brother *Charles*, who served for some time in the navy. Charles of Drimnin was married to Isobell, daughter of John Cameron of Erracht. He was leader

of the Macleans at the battle of Culloden, and was killed there. He left four sons, *Allan*, *John*, *Donald*, and *Lauchlan*. Allan was first married to Anne, daughter of Donald Maclean of Brolas, by whom he had several children, but all died young except Charles and a daughter called Una. He was a second time married to Mary, daughter of Lauchlan Maclean of Lochbuy, by whom he had two sons and several daughters. Charles, his eldest son by the first marriage, was married to Maria eldest daughter of Sir Allan Maclean, but died without issue. His eldest son by his second marriage, Donald Maclean, esq. of Kinlochleven, Mull, writer to the signet and solicitor to Her Majesty's court of Exchequer in Scotland, one of the most respectable and upright lawyers in the Scottish metropolis, married Lillias youngest daughter of the late Colquhoun Grant, esq., W.S. (the heroic Colquhoun Grant, lieutenant of Prince Charles Stuart's body-guard, of whom more than ordinary mention is made in Sir Walter Scott's *Tales of a Grandfather*), and has issue ; viz.

1. *Christina*, married to Murdoch laird of Lochbuy.
2. *Allan*, some time lieutenant in the 79th Highlanders, was present at the battle of Toulouse, where he received a severe wound. He died in the year 1818. It is only due to the memory of this young man to add, that few deaths could be more generally regretted than

his was in the circles of his acquaintance. His amenity of manners, and kindness of disposition, as it endeared him to his relations, secured him the esteem and goodwill of all. His early death, as I learned from many to whom he was intimately known, was indeed a source of more than common regret.

3. *Colquhoun* had a commission in the royal navy. He died on the coast of Africa in the year 1822, where his remains were buried, under an elegant monument erected to his memory by his brother officers.
4. *Mary*.
5. *Lillias*.
6. *Anne*.
7. *Hector* died in the West Indies in 1818.
8. *Margaret*.
9. *Isabella*, married to Alexander eldest son of the late Donald Crawford of Jamaica, esq., and has issue. *Sibella*
10. *John*.
11. *Charles* married, in 1837, Jane eldest daughter of Captain Campbell of Kintra, and is settled in Canada.
12. *Jane* died in 1822.
13. *Alexander* died in 1818.
14. *Archibald*, writer to the signet in Edinburgh.
15. *Andrew*, M.D., studied the medical profession, and is now assistant surgeon of the 64th regiment.
16. *Fitzroy Jeffreys Grafton*, studying the law.

*Una*, Allan Maclean of Drimnin's daughter by his first marriage, was married to Ewen

Cameron of Erracht, but died young. Of his daughters by his second marriage, one was married to a Captain Stewart, another to Macdonald Glenturret, *Mary* married Dr. Hector Maclean, *Louisa* married a Mr. Wood, and *Catherine* Lieutenant John Campbell. *John*, second son of Charles laird of Drimnin, was married to Margaret daughter of Donald Campbell of Sca-madale ; he was drowned in the sound of Mull. He left three sons, *Donald*, *Charles*, and *Colin* ; *Donald* studied the medical profession, and emigrated to Nova Scotia, where he married and left a numerous issue. Charles also emigrated to America, was married in Halifax, and died there. Colin married Helen, daughter of Cameron of Callart ; he was a lieutenant in the army, and died in Jamaica ; he left one son and one daughter. John had also several daughters, of whom was Jannette, who married Hector Cameron, esq., a merchant of Glasgow, and left issue. The rest died unmarried. Charles's third son, Donald, was bred a surgeon ; he went to America in that capacity in Colonel Montgomery's regiment of Highlanders. At the peace he settled in New York and married there, but died without issue. Lachlan, the fourth son, was a planter in Jamaica, and died there in December 1764, unmarried.

Charles of Ardnicross's second son was Lachlan of Calgary, who married Florance daughter



of Farquhar Fraser dean of the isles, by whom he had *Donald, 2d Maclean of Calgary*, and *Florance*, who married, *first*, Hector Maclean of Torrestan, and, *secondly*, Donald, brother of Maclean of Drimnin, and had issue. Lachlan Maclean of Calgary was again married to Anne daughter of John Maclean of Toteronald, of the Coll family, and had issue *Charles, Allan of Gruline, Peter*, and a daughter named *Marion*, who married Hector Maclean of the isle of Muke. *Donald, 2d Maclean of Calgary*, was first married to Susanna daughter of Archibald Campbell of Inveraw, by whom he had *Charles, Alexander*, and *Allan*,—the latter a lieutenant in the Maclean battalion, and was killed at the battle of Culloden, 16th April 1746. Alexander, son of Lachlan of Calgary was married to Mary, daughter of the Rev. John Maclean, one of the ministers of Mull, by whom he had three sons, *Charles, Duncan*, and *Donald*. Charles resided for many years in Jamaica; Duncan died in the navy; Donald was in the navy, and afterwards settled in America. Charles of Ardnicross's second son by his second marriage was Allan Maclean of Gruline, who married Una, daughter of Macquarie of Ulva, by whom he had *Lachlan*, who succeeded him, *Charles of Kilunaig*, and *John of Pennygoun*, and two daughters, *Margaret*, married to Hector Maclean of Killmory, of the family of Lochbuy, and *Jannette*, married

to John Campbell of Achadhnan, and left issue. *Lachlan, 2d Maclean of Gruline*, was married to Jannette daughter of Macleod of Carntulich, and of Isobelle daughter of Sir Kenneth Mackenzie of Scatwell, by whom he had *Hector*, who married Catherine, only daughter of Donald Maclean of Coll. *Lachlan* of *Gruline's* daughter, *Una*, married Alexander Mac-Gillvray of Pennygael, and left issue. Charles of Kilunaig, Allan of *Gruline's* second son, was bred to the profession of the law, but marrying young, and choosing a retired life in the country, he never much followed it. He was married to Marion only daughter of John Maclean of Tarbert, and sister of Donald 5th Maclean of Torloisk, by whom he had *Allan the elder, Hector of Torren, Donald, Allan the younger, John, Alexander 1st Maclean of Penny-cross, Lachlan, Archibald*, and two daughters, *Isobelle*, who died unmarried, and *Anne*, who was married to Donald Mac-Eachuinn-Vic-Ian Duirach. Allan, eldest son of Charles Maclean of Kilunaig, was a lieutenant in the Dutch service. He married Isobelle, daughter of Donald Campbell of Scamadell, by whom he had two sons, *Charles* and *Allan*. Charles was a lieutenant of Dragoons in the East India Company's service, and was killed in the wars with Hyder Ally : Allan was a planter in Jamaica, and died there : both died unmarried. Hector Maclean

of Torren, Charles of Kilunaig's second son, was married to Julian, daughter of Allan Maclean, a cadet of the family of Lochbuy, by whom he had *Allan*, who was a merchant in Kingstown in Jamaica, and died there; *John*, afterwards of Gruline; *Alexander*, late lieutenant-colonel of the 2d West India regiment; and *Archibald*. The youngest son of Kilunaig served as a captain during the American war in the New York Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Turnbull. He was *first* married to Miss French, by whom he had one son and four daughters. He married, *secondly*, a Miss Drummond, and settled near Frederickstown in New Brunswick. The daughters of Hector of Torren were *Anne*, who married Alexander Mackinnon of Derrygwaig; *Mary*, who married Lachlan Maclean of Bunessan, and left issue; *Catharine*, married to a Mr. Alexander Sinclair in Kintyre; and *Alicia*, married to Archibald, 2d Maclean of Pennycross. Lachlan, seventh son of Charles of Kilunaig, was a lieutenant in the 42d Royal Highlanders, and died at the Havannah. Kilunaig's eighth son, *Archibald*, was in partnership with his brother as a planter in Jamaica, where he died, unmarried. *John of Pennygoun*, Allan of Gruline's third son, was married to Isobelle, daughter of Colin Campbell of the family of Dunstaffnage, by whom he had two sons and three daughters: *Donald*, his eldest son, was married to Anna,

daughter of Lachlan Maclean of Lochbuy, and had by her five sons and three daughters. His eldest son *Lachlan*, bred a surgeon, married and settled in America, where his issue are numerous. His second son *John* was in the navy, and died in the East Indies. *Hector*, his third son, was killed at the siege of Seringapatam. *Donald*, the fourth son was bred to the medical profession, and familiarly known as Doctor Donald of Achitenny. *Alexander*, the youngest son, some time of Kinnegharar, was married to Christianna, daughter of John Maclean of Langmull. John of Pennygoun's son, *Allan*, a promising young man, died in Casces Bay in America, deeply lamented. The daughters of John Maclean of Pennygoun, were *Una*, who married Allan Maclean, brother to Kingerloch; *Jannette*, married to a Mr. Duncan Mac Arthur, and left one daughter named *Sibella*; *Catharine*, who was married to a Mr. Donald Macdonald, and had issue. Donald of Pennygoun, eldest son of John, as above, had three daughters, *Anna*, *Mary*, and *Margaret*; Mary married a Mr. David Fraser.

*Donald of Aross*, was the fourth son of Charles Maclean of Ardnicross. He married Catharine second daughter of Donald Macquarie of Ulva, and left issue, the eldest of whom was *Alexander*, who obtained a commission in the Spanish service, in which he attained to the rank of major.

He married in Spain, and left three sons, and one daughter named *Zurita*, who married a nobleman of Arragon. Major Alexander Maclean enjoyed the universal esteem of all who knew him; he was a special favourite with his unhappy chief Sir John Maclean; and when he died the King of Spain took his widow and children under his immediate protection. He died in Madrid about the year 1740, aged fifty years. Donald Maclean of Aross's second son, *Angus*, was married to Anne, daughter of Allan Maclean of the family of Torloisk, by whom he had one daughter. *Charles*, third son of Donald of Aross, was married to a Miss Campbell, by whom he had one son and one daughter. His son, whose name was *Hector*, married Marion daughter of Macquarie of Ulva, by whom he had one son named John, who emigrated to America, and settled in New York. A daughter of Maclean of Aross was married to a Mr. Archibald Campbell, of the Lochnell family, by whom she had a numerous issue. She was grandmother of the Rev. Archibald Mac Coll, some time minister of the island of Tyrie.

*Hector*, the fifth son of Charles of Ardnicross, was married to Jannette, daughter of Hector Roy Maclean of Coll, by whom he was father of *John*, for some time a lieutenant in the navy; John for many years resided in Lynn in the county of Norfolk, and died there, unmarried. He was



accounted one of the first mathematicians of his day. *Hugh*, sixth and last son of Maclean of Ardnicross, was married to Una, daughter of Archibald Maclean of Ardtun, of the family of Ardgour, and left issue. The daughters of Ardnicross were, *Anna*, married to Alexander Macdonald of Kinloch Moidart; *Florance*, first married to John Macquarie of Lagan-Ulva, and, secondly, to Captain Andrew Maclean of Knock in Morvern, eldest son of Hector bishop of Argyle, by whom she was mother of Major Angus Maclean, some time of Castelar's regiment in Spain, and late of Naples; *Mary*, the youngest daughter, was married to Hugh Cameron, esq., a cadet of the house of Lochiel, and left issue.

FAMILY OF PENNYCROSS, DISTRICT OF BROLAS,  
ROSS OF MULL.

This is a branch of the house of Morvern, descended of

*John Dubh*, 1st Maclean of Morvern, second son of the first Hector Mór, lord of Duart, by Mary daughter of Macdonald of Isla. John Dubh was thrice married; by his second wife, Catherine, daughter of John Gorm Campbell, he had

*Allan of Ardtornish*, the warlike and constant follower of Sir Lachlan Mór; and of whom mention has already been made at page 58.



He was married to Una daughter of the chieftain of the clan-Ian, or Macdonalds of Ardnamurchan, by whom he was father of *Lachlan of Calgary*, who was twice married; and by whose second wife, Anne, daughter of John of Toteronald, son of the 7th Maclean of Coll, he had

*Allan of Gruline*, who married Una, daughter of the chief of the Macquaries and of Anne Macdonald, sister of the celebrated Sir Alexander Macdonald, the gallant companion of Montrose, and grand-daughter of the Earl of Antrim, by whom he had

*Charles of Kilunaig*, who married Marianne sister of Donald of Tarbert, afterwards 5th Maclean of Torloisk, by whom he was father of

ALEXANDER, 1ST MACLEAN OF PENNYCROSS, bred to the medical profession. He was married to Una, daughter of Macgillvray of Pennygael, by whom he had one son, *Archibald*, and a daughter, *Catherine*, married to the late Major Donald Maclean of the Royals.

ARCHIBALD, 2D MACLEAN OF PENNYCROSS, a man much esteemed in the circle of his acquaintances, was for some time major of the 3d regiment of Argyleshire Fencibles, and one of the deputy lieutenants for the

county. He married Alicia, daughter of Hector Maclean of Torren, by whom he had nine sons and three daughters, of whom lived to the age of maturity :

1. ALEXANDER, 3D MACLEAN OF PENNYCROSS, one of her majesty's deputy lieutenants, and a commissioner of supply, for the county of Argyle.
2. *Allan Thomas*, lieutenant-colonel, 13th light dragoons. This much esteemed officer entered the army in the year 1809 as cornet in the 13th Dragoons which regiment he now commands, and was present in every action in which his distinguished corps took part during the Peninsular campaign ; and for his conduct at Ronces Valles, on the 25th July 1813, received the flattering commendation and thanks of General Sir John Byng (now Lord Strafford). He was again thanked by Sir Henry Fane for his courage and military skill at the passage of the Gáve d'Oleron, in February 1814, shortly before the battle of Orthes ; at the latter place the gallant Maclean was wounded and made prisoner. The 13th dragoons were present at Waterloo, the glories of which Colonel Allan Maclean also shared. The Colonel has the reputation of being an officer of strict honour

and probity, intimately acquainted with the details of the military profession, and a general favourite with military men.

3. *Charles James* entered the service as ensign in the 79th Highlanders in the beginning of 1813, and was present in all the actions in which that celebrated regiment was engaged, from the time he joined to the crowning victory of Waterloo, where the conduct of that corps has secured to it the approving notice of general history. At Waterloo, Charles of Pennycross carried the king's colours, which it is well known waved unsullied and triumphantly in all the desperate conflicts of the *Cameron Highlanders* during that eventful day. He was subsequently a lieutenant in the 31st regiment of foot, and died at Calcutta in the month of May 1837.
4. *Mary* died in 1837, unmarried.
5. *John*, bred to the medical profession, and practised for some time as surgeon, but subsequently obtained an ensigncy in the 2d West India regiment, commanded by his maternal uncle Colonel Alexander Maclean. He attained to the rank of lieutenant, and died, much regretted, at Nassau, New Providence, in 1822.
6. *Julianna*.

7. *Hector*, bred to mercantile pursuits, and just as he established himself in business he was cut off, by a rapid decay brought on by the bursting of a blood-vessel. He died at an early age, in the year 1834.
  8. *Lachlan*, a lieutenant in the Ceylon Rifles. He joined his regiment at Ceylon in 1829, but did not survive the unhealthy climate of that place more than fifteen months. He died at Colombo in the year 1830.
  9. *Archibald Donald*, in the department of the paymaster general, Whitehall, London.
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### MACLEANS OF TORLOISK.

Family seat, Torloisk House, Lehire, on Loch-Tua side,  
Isle of Mull.

The founder of this branch was Lauchlan Oíg, second son of Sir Lauchlan Mór and Lady Margaret Cunningham, daughter of William Earl of Glencairn. He was present at Gruinart shore, where his father was killed, and was there severely wounded. He got from his father a charter of the lands of Lehire-Torloisk, forfeited by the son of Allan na Sop, which was afterwards confirmed by royal grant. He was first married to Marion daughter of Sir Duncan Campbell of Achnabreck, by whom he had Hector, who succeeded him. He was again married to a daugh-

ter of — Stewart, the captain of Dumbarton. He was a third time married to a daughter of Macdonald of Clanrannald, and had by her a numerous issue: *Hector*, *Lauchlan Oíg*, *Lauchlan Cattaneach*, who was killed at Inverkeithing, *John Diuriach*, and *Neil*: his daughters were, *Jannette*, who married Hector first Maclean of Kinlochaline; *Mary*, married to John Garve, eldest son of John Dubh of Morvern; *Catharine*, married to John, brother to Mac Neil of Barra, and who left issue; and *Isobelle*, married to Macgilvray of Pennygael. Lachlan Oíg died at an advanced age, and was succeeded by his son,

HECTOR, 2D MACLEAN OF TORLOISK. The second laird of Torloisk was married, *first*, to Jannette, daughter of Allan of Ardtornish, son of John Dubh of Morvern, by whom he had three daughters; viz. *Margaret*, married to Lachlan Maclean of Lochbuy; *Marion*, married to Hector laird of Coll; and *Mary*, who married Campbell of Saundaick, predecessor of the present Campbell of Jura. Hector was married, *secondly*, to Catherine daughter of Campbell of Lochnell, by whom he had *Lachlan*, who succeeded him; *Hector*, who was assassinated by a band of robbers; and *John of Tarbert*. He had also two daughters; viz. *Isobelle*, who married Lachlan Maclean of Brolas, and

*Jannette*, married to Hector Maclean of Kinlochaline. Hector of Torloisk was succeeded by his eldest son,

LACHLAN, 3D MACLEAN OF TORLOISK, reputed one of the most gallant and accomplished gentlemen of his day. He was associated with Brolas in the management of the estates of Duart during Sir John's minority, and by his judicious and spirited conduct, did much to retrieve the embarrassed affairs of the chief. He was married to Barbara, daughter of Alexander brother of Sir James Macdonald of Slaite, by whom he had two sons and one daughter; *Hector*, who died young; *Alexander*, who succeeded to the estate; and *Jannette*, who was married to Campbell of Inverawe.

ALEXANDER, 4TH MACLEAN OF TORLOISK, embraced the profession of arms in early years, and served in the Spanish wars as captain in the *Scotch Guards*. During his short military career he gave many proofs of distinguished gallantry. He died of a severe wound received in battle, and dying without issue, was succeeded by his cousin-german, the son of John Maclean of Tarbert, who was married to Catherine, daughter of Campbell of Coniguish, by whom he had two sons and one daughter; viz. *Donald*



*5th Maclean of Torloisk, John, and Marianne*, who married Charles Maclean of Kilunaig.

DONALD OF TARBERT, 5TH MACLEAN OF TORLOISK, a man universally esteemed, and who by the urbanity of his manners, and the kindness of his disposition, has left a name behind him revered and respected. He was present at the battle of Sheriffmuir as major of the Maclean regiment, and was much commended for his prudent and gallant conduct on the occasion. He was married to Mary daughter of Campbell of Sunderland, by whom he had four sons and six daughters ; viz.

1. *Hector*, bred to the profession of the law, and who succeeded his father.
2. *Lachlan*, who on the death of his brother without issue succeeded to the estate.
3. *Allan*, afterwards General Allan Maclean, familiarly known in the military annals of the American war.
4. *Archibald* of Laggan, remembered with feelings of kind respect by many still alive.
5. *Mary*, who died unmarried.
6. *Anna*, who was married to Donald Maclean, a cadet of the house of Torloisk.
7. *Alicia*, who married Macquarie of Ulva, chief of Macquarie.
8. *Christianna*, who was married to the Rev. Alexander Maclean, minister of Kilninan, Mull.

9. *Betty*, who died unmarried.
10. *Elizabeth*, married *first* to Lachlan of Garmony, of the family of Lochbuy; and *secondly*, to James Park of Jamaica, esq., by whom she was mother of the Honourable Sir James Allan Park, judge of the court of Common Pleas, and of Ann, wife of James Kiernan, esq. of London, a lady of the most kind and benevolent disposition, who died 10th December 1837.

Donald 5th Maclean of Torloisk died in the month of August 1748, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

HECTOR, 6TH MACLEAN OF TORLOISK, who died at Glasgow in May 1765, without issue, when he was succeeded by his immediate younger brother,

LACHLAN, 7TH MACLEAN OF TORLOISK. Lachlan of Torloisk married Margaret eldest daughter of Richard Smith, esq., and of Anne Lundin of Auchtermairnie, county of Fife, by whom he had an only daughter,

MARIANNE, PRESENT PROPRIETESS, who at his death in 1799 succeeded him. The well-remembered, handsome, and accomplished young heiress, "Marianne Torloisk," married General Douglas Clephane of Carslogie, Fifeshire. The General for some time held the government of Grenada, as well as the command of the forces in the Leeward Islands, in which station the judicious

execution of his important official duties obtained for him universal respect. He died in the island of Grenada in the year 1803, much and deservedly regretted. The issue of his marriage with the heiress of Torloisk were three daughters ; viz.

1. MARGARET, who, in the year 1815, married Spencer Joshua Alwyne, the present Marquess of Northampton. The Marchioness died in the year 1830 ; and were my pen competent to the duty, this record of her ladyship's race would bespeak her praise in terms equal to her virtues. Her early death was indeed sincerely lamented, not alone by her noble relatives and the friends of her domestic privacy, but by that society in which she moved, and which her ladyship's superior accomplishments were so eminently calculated to adorn. As her amiable disposition and gentle nature endeared her to immediate relations and friends, so the benevolence of her heart and the pre-eminent qualities of her mind rendered her the beloved and esteemed of all acquaintances. If the possession of all those virtues which constitute an inestimable character merits a lasting record, few women, in any station of life, ever deserved a page in history to per-

petuate their memory more than Margaret of Torloisk, Marchioness of Northampton. Her ladyship left the following issue ; viz.

1. *Charles Douglas*, Earl Compton. His lordship bears the name of Douglas as heir to his mother of the estate of Kirkness, to which she succeeded on the death of her paternal grandmother, Anna Jane Douglas of Kirkness, who died in 1827.
  2. *Marianne Margaret*.
  3. WILLIAM. Lord William is heir to his maternal grandmother of the estate of Torloisk, and at her death will assume the name and arms of Maclean.
  4. *Spencer Scott*.
  5. *Alwyne*.
  6. *Margaret Mary Frances Elizabeth*.
2. *Anna Jane*, a lady of superior accomplishments, and endowed with high natural attainments.
  3. *Wilmina Marianne*, married in 1831 to Wilhelm Baron de Normann, then in the diplomatic service of Prussia, who died in 1832 : Issue, *Wilhelm Frederic Carl Helmut Theodore*, now Baron de Normann. The baroness is lady of honour to the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, and resides at the court of that princess.
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## GENERAL ALLAN MACLEAN.

Allan third son of the 5th Maclean of Torloisk entered the army, and commenced his military career in the service of Holland; he subsequently obtained a lieutenancy in the 60th, or Royal American regiment, of which he was also for some time adjutant. His clear judgment in military affairs, as well as his personal bravery in the field, soon obtained him preferment. In the expedition under General Wolffe, in 1759, for the conquest of the Canadas (having previously been promoted to the rank of captain), he was appointed to the command of the *New York Independent Company*, with which he was present at the battle of Ticonderoga, where he was severely wounded. He was again dangerously wounded in the action immediately preceding the surrender of Niagara. At the conclusion of the Canadian war he returned to Britain; shortly after which the government granted him "letters of service" for embodying a battalion of 600 men, with the privilege to nominate its complement of officers. Of this corps he was appointed major commandant; and on the revolt of the American colonies, was promoted to the rank of colonel, and appointed to the command of the *Royal Highland Emigrant*

*Regiment*, with which he took a conspicuous share in the defeat of the Generals Montgomery and Arnold in their attack upon Quebec in 1775. At the conclusion of the American war he retired from active military life and returned home, having previously been promoted to the rank of general. He was married to Janet, daughter of Donald Maclean of the house of Brolas, and sister of General Sir Fitzroy Maclean of Maclean, and died in London in the month of March 1797, without issue. Few men of his day were more universally respected than General Allan Maclean; pre-eminently distinguished for the high attributes of the brave soldier and the good man, he has left a name which will long continue to be spoken of with the respect so justly due to the memory of the good and the brave.

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#### THE COUNTS MACLEAN OF SWEDEN.

This branch of the house of Maclean is descended from *John* youngest son of the second Hector Oig of Duart, chief of the Macleans, by Isobelle, daughter of Sir Archibald Acheson of Gosford. John was employed by King Charles the First on a mission to Sweden, and previously knighted by his majesty. Before his return the



civil war broke out, and he was induced, under the approbation of his sovereign, and by the encouragement of the King of Sweden, to return to Stockholm, but still in the diplomatic service of his own sovereign. He finally settled himself in Gottenburgh, where he married Anne Quickelberry, by whom he had six sons and three daughters. His *eldest* son *Charles* died ere he attained to the age of maturity; the *second* was *Jacob*, for some time in the service of King Charles in England; the *third* was *John*, who was president of Gottenburgh, and who married Anna Margaret Gordon; the *fourth* was *Peter*, colonel and commandant in Stralsund: he married Abolla Sophia Vanplassen; the *fifth* was *Gustavus*, who was commandant of Gottenburgh and colonel in the Swedish army; the *sixth* was *David*, a general in the armies of Sweden and governor of West Gothland: he married the Countess of Arenberg, whose father was senator of the kingdom and master of the ordnance. Sir John's daughters were, *Maria*, married to General David Duncan, in the service of the King of Denmark; *Catherine*, who married, *first*, Colonel David Sinclair, and *secondly*, General Malcolm Hamilton; and *Eliza*, married to Major Cailenkerheim. General David left five sons, of whom was the late John Adolphus Count Maclean, general in the

army and colonel of his Swedish majesty's Life Guards. He died in Stockholm about the beginning of the present century, leaving a numerous family.

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The "Seneachie" must now close his task ; it would have been highly grateful to him to have more fully recorded the heroic deeds of the respective Chiefs and their noble branches ; but the volume has so far exceeded the limits originally intended, that he feels compelled, though with great reluctance, to lay down his pen. In bidding farewell to the subject, he begs to express his fervent hope that in this humble attempt to do honour to the name of MACLEAN he has not omitted any facts of importance to the members of the several branches, nor introduced a sentence that can in the slightest degree tend to wound a chivalric and honourable feeling.

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